THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885. No. 5

A BUSY BODY.

The State Legislature with Many Measures Under Way.

Provisions of the Bill for Taxing a Census of the State.

Congress Memorialized for the Removal of the Southern Utes.

Colorado Legislature

SENATE.

DENVER, January 2.—The senate was convened at 10 a. m. by the lieutenant governor. Prayer by chaplain.

Senator Chiatt excused until Monday. Roll call.

Senator Waters, chairman of the printing committee, reported as to several bills. Adopted.

Senator Cowbert, chairman of the committee on state institutions and public buildings, reported back S. B. No. 5, in relation to the insane, with certain amendments with the recommendation that as amended it be placed on the general file for third reading and final passage. Adopted.

Senator Stevenson of the judiciary, reported back S. B. No. 9, in relation to platting cities and towns with the recommendation that it do pass. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 70, in relation to the semi-annual collection of taxes, that it be referred to the committee on finance. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 45, in relation to partition, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, report amended and referred to the committee of the whole.

Also S. B. No. 6, providing for a system of procedure in courts of justice, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. [illegible], for an act to prevent combinations to obstruct workmen, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Carpenter asked if the adoption of the report of the committee would permanently kill the bill, several senators replying that it would. Senator Carpenter said he favored the adoption of the report. He had simply introduced the bill by request. The report of indefinitely postpone was then adopted.

C. B. No. 5, in relation to appointing a committee of conference as to the number of copies to be printed of the report of the superintendent of public instruction, was adopted.

S. B. No. [illegible], to make the tax of corporation committee of the senate and railroad committee of the house a joint committee, was indefinitely postponed.

Introduction of bills.

S. B. No. 4, by Senator Woodworth, in relation to the killing of stock. Committee on printing.

S. B. No. 95, by Senator Freeman, to repeal the act concerning fees. Committee on printing.

No. [illegible], by Senator Stevenson, to amend the act concerning wills. Committee on printing.

No. 97, by Senator Freeman, to amend the act concerning elections. Committee on printing.

No. 98, by Senator Parsons, to limit the jury selection of justices of the peace. Committee on printing.

No. [illegible], by Senator Parsons, in relation to a system of procedure in courts of justice. Printing committee.

No. 100, by Senator Woodworth, to amend the act in relation to corporations. Committee on printing.

No. 101, by Senator Pierce, to amend section 64, division 2 of chapter [illegible]. Committee on printing.

No. 102, by Senator Pace, in relation to irrigation and the purification of streams. Committee on printing.

No. 103, by Senator Wells, to regulate the manufacture of oleomargarine. Committee on printing.

No. 104, by Senator Galloway, in relation to county government. Committee on printing.

No. 105, by Senator Greene, to amend the act in relation to roads and highways. Committee on printing.

No. 106, by Senator Greene, to provide for the control of streams and to regulate the use of their waters. Committee on printing.

Bills on second reading.

S. B. No. 79, by Senator Rising, concerning railroads. Committee on incorporations.

No. 80, by Senator Butcher, concerning mines. Committee on mines and mining.

S. B. No. 81, by Senator Galloway, to prevent and suppress infectious and contagious diseases among stock. Committee on stock.

S. B. No. 82, by Senator Parsons, concerning recognizances in criminal cases. Committee on judiciary.

S. B. No. 83, by Senator Parsons, to amend the act in relation to corporations. Committee on judiciary.

The joint committee on the printing of state engineer's report, recommended that 1,500 additional copies be printed. Adopted.

Senator Cowbert, chairman of the committee on boundaries, reported back S. B. No. 4 with the recommendation that an emergency clause be added. Adopted.

Senator Teemon was given a clerk for the committee on counties and county lines and insurance.

On motion of Senator Freeman the senate adjourned until 2 p. m. next Monday.

HOUSE.

The house came to order promptly at 10 a. m. Rev. Mr. Westervelt opened the session with prayer. There was a slow quorum for attendance. The journal was read and found correct.

Dormer, chairman of the printing committee, reported on a large number of bills as correctly printed.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to look after the expenditures of the house with full control in the matter. He moved the adoption of the resolution.

Somes moved to amend by making the committee [illegible]. Adopted.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Campbell, DeMary and Bulkley as such committee.

The following new bills were introduced and ordered printed:

C. B. No. 177, Astley, to establish the state meteorological bureau and to appropriate money therefor.

No. 178, Suess, to amend the act to protect public health and regulate the practice of medicine in this state.

No. 179, Prince, to authorize the state treasury to invest certain funds belonging to the county of Boulder in state warrants.

No. 180, Hughes, to provide for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state for 1885 and 1886.

No. 181, by Hughes, making appropriations for the expenses of the state board of medical commissioners for 1884 and 1885.

No. 182, Hughes, making appropriation for the expense of the state board of medical examiners for 84 and 85.

No. 183, Chipman, to authorize the secretary of state to purchase 500 copies of the Colorado Justice of the Peace and to distribute the same.

No. 184, Mattson, to amend section 93 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of revenue," approved March 20, 1883.

No. 185, Davidson, to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines and poisons.

No. 186, Evans, to relieve Charles F. Carr, county treasurer of Jefferson county, and his sureties.

No. 187, Evans, to relieve Jas. A. McGee, city treasurer of Golden, and his sureties.

No. 188, Hugo, to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act providing a system of procedure in civil courts of justice of the state of Colorado," approved February 11, 1881.

No. 189, Hugo, making it a misdemeanor to destroy or remove any fence or covering erected around or over shafts or other openings in mining claims.

No. 190, McCormick, to submit to qualified electors of the state an amendment to section 9, article 18, of the state constitution.

No. 191, Astley, to appropriate a sum of money out of the public building fund for improvement of the capitol grounds.

The following bills were read a second time and referred:

No. 44, Bradley, to provide for a census commissioner, who shall receive a salary of $100 per month for a term not to exceed nine months, with an assistant at $100 per month for each district in the state and appoint one or more enumerators of the census in each county, residents of such counties, and shall furnish blanks and make other arrangements for taking a census of the state. The subdivision assigned to each enumerator shall not exceed 4,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1880. The compensation of enumerators is fixed at four cents per head, two cents for each dead report, fifteen cents for each farm, twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry, and ten cents for each producing mine. The pay, however, is allowed to be graded according to the density of population and other conditions subject to certain specified limitation. False returns are made a misdemeanor. The nature of the information desired to be collected is set forth fully. The enumerators are to be appointed before May 15, 1885. The bill calls for an appropriation of $25,000 to cover the cost of taking the census. Referred to the committee on census.

House joint memorial, by Porter, asking congress for the removal of the Southern Utes Indians from Colorado. The memorial recites the danger growing out of allowing this tribe of Indians over a strip of territory ninety miles in length, subject to no more restraint than that imposed by an ordinary white man acting in the light of his own discretion, but too often governed by his own interests. The Indians are reported to be ready for an outbreak at any moment and are continually committing depredations upon the white settlers who are liable to take the settlement of the matter into their own hands. Mr. Porter made a brief speech explaining to the house that the district which he represented was entirely cut off from the south by this reservation and he asked for an immediate consideration of the memorial.

Mr. Kohn, chairman of the committee on military and Indian affairs, reported in favor of the passage of the memorial.

Mr. Porter moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the memorial under suspension of the rules. Adopted.

Porter was called to the chair and Mr. Kohn moved the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. Pence made a forcible speech in support of the memorial, reciting several instances in which the lives of the white settlers had been taken ruthlessly by these Indians. So great is the danger considered in that section of the country that only last fall the manager of one of the largest cattle companies in that section of country had distributed 1,000 rounds of ammunition among his men in order to protect his cattle, which were entitled to graze near the Indian reservation.

Mr. Bradley spoke briefly in favor of the memorial. He said that as far from the pressing necessity of the settlers of that country for the removal of the Indians there was every reason to object to have a large body of people like this living in the state and not subject to its police regulations. For this reason and because the people of that section of the state require the removal of these Indians he hoped the memorial would be adopted.

The committee of the whole voted unanimously for the adoption of the memorial. The committee then rose and its recommendation was unanimously adopted, the memorial being put on final passage and adopted unanimously.

C. B. No. 83, Keefe, to establish the county of Lincoln. The county is to be taken from Weld county. Committee on counties and county lines.

No. 95, Hatch, a railroad bill. It provides for a board of commissioners to be appointed by the governor, the commissioners to hold office for three years and receive a salary of $3,000 per year. The commissioners shall have authority to examine all railroads in the state and inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of the state and shall from time to time examine into the condition of the railroads of the state. Railroads shall furnish convenient loading points and furnish cars when ever possible. Unjust discrimination is provided against, the same terms being required to be given to all persons for like service, but allowing lower rates by carloads. Exorbitant rates are provided against. For any violation of the provisions enumerated the railroad so offending shall be liable to the aggrieved party [illegible] three times [illegible] as the damage actually sustained. The commissioners are required to report to the governor. They have power to examine witnesses and procure all necessary information and all documentary information or evidence. The cost of the commission is to be assessed against the railroads of the state. The commissioners shall report their doings annually to the governor. The bill is quite similar in its provisions to that introduced by Mr. Newell. Referred to the committee on corporations and railroads.

Mr. Dickson moved a suspension of the rules to allow the judiciary committee an opportunity to report on S. B. No. 4. Carried.

The committee on judiciary reported in favor of immediate passage of the bill, which relates to holding of terms of court in Boulder county and does away with the February term of the district court of that county. The bill was read a third time, put upon its final passage and adopted.

Adjourned at 2.30 p. m. until Monday.

The Situation at Stillwater.

CALDWELL, Kas., January 23.—By mail and courier the press agent has received news from General Hatch's headquarters at Camp Russell, Indian territory. The communications were dated January 19, and were delayed by storms until to-day. The communication reads as follows: General Hatch and Lieutenant Finley are in camp. The general is waiting for Major Dewees who left Fort Reno yesterday with three troops of cavalry, [illegible], and C, and Company D, Twenty-first infantry. As soon as they arrive the general will assume command and with troops will join Captain Moore, who has three troops in Stillwater. On Friday the troops will be in Stillwater. A battery of two Gatling guns is expected with the Reno troops. The assembling of the boomers in Stillwater seems to Sergeant Wilson gives 375 men. The following notice was on Tuesday served upon Couch's company in Stillwater:

To whom it may concern

That the orders and proclamation of the president of the United States may be enforced pertaining to the Indian territory for the ejectment of persons who are now therein without authority, and who have already resisted with arms the order to remove them, it has been found necessary to invoke the assistance of military. The general commanding the department of the Missouri has been entrusted with the enforcement of the laws and dispatched a large force under command of the undersigned with instructions to see that the laws are observed in the Indian territory of Oklahoma.

It is with the knowledge of the officer in command that some hundreds of men have banded together to resist with arms the execution of the law in avowed insurrection against this government. It is deemed proper that any unlawful action on your part leading to the sacrifice of human life may be avoided. It must be clearly understood that the killing of any soldier engaged in the execution of his duty by men armed to resist the law is simply murder and that they will sooner or later be treated for the same as principals or accessories. None will regret more deeply such a result than the commanding officer and the officers serving under him. The responsibility must rest entirely with yourselves. This with great regret the commanding officer learns that men who served the country faithfully during some of the best years of their life to sustain the laws of the government are now openly leagued with insurgents against the authority they served so well. [illegible] becomes them as old soldiers of the union, and upon reflection they must acknowledge the error. Do you ask for a citizens legislation? It is open to all grievance. There is no necessity to resort to arms. Should the collision occur, to which is the intention of your leaders to compel you, the military will not be responsible for loss of life or stock from roving bands of Indians, who will seize the opportunity to plunder. A trouble can easily be avoided by observing the proclamation of the president of the United States, and peacefully leaving the territory as directed.

Signed EDWARD HATCH,
Brevet Major General, Col. Ninth Cavalry.

A Dynamite Still.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Edmunds introduced a bill that any person shall within the United States, or within any place, state or territory thereof, make, buy, sell, manufacture or compound any nitro or chlorate explosive compound shall be used at any place in the United States or in any foreign country within the jurisdiction of the United States for the injury or destruction of public or private property, or for the injury of any person or persons either in the United States or in any such foreign country, for the purpose of assassination or murder, or destruction of human life, either in the United States or any such foreign country, or knowing that such nitro or chlorate compound is intended to be used by any other person or persons for any purposes here before named in this section, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or by fine, or both, at the discretion of the court, and all persons acting, assisting, or in any wise assisting in the manufacturing, compounding, buying or selling of nitro or chlorate compounds, knowing that any such nitro or chlorate explosive compounds are intended to be made for any of the purposes mentioned shall be deemed principals and may be tried, convicted and punished in the same manner and to the same extent as the principals.

A Financial Crash.

GALVESTON, January 26.—The city has been in a ferment of excitement since early this morning consequent on the suicide of Clinton G. Wells, president of the Galveston Cotton exchange. The doors of the Merchants and City Savings bank were not opened this morning, causing great uneasiness and alarm among the depositors, who are chiefly poor people. Wells was also president of the bank, and a prominent member of the firm of Wolston, Wells & Vidor, cotton factors. About noon it became known that both concerns were insolvent.

Death in the Snow.

BOISE, January 26.—The snow fall on the Idaho Alps is the heaviest within the memory of man. Terrible accounts arrive from village destroyed. It is calculated that so far as known three hundred lives have been lost. The troops are doing all they can to succor the sufferers.

THE DYNAMITE WAR.

The Last Successful Attacks of Petrol Dynamiters.

Malice or Union Tower and the Houses of Parliament.

Resulting Temporarily in Little Loss of Human Life.

LONDON, January 24.—An alarming explosion has just occurred in the house of parliament.

LONDON, January 24.—2.30 p. m.—The houses of parliament and the government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the damage. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails. Enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion. The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

LONDON, January 24.—The explosion occurred close to the house of lords near Westminster hall. It is reported that an explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. A policeman was hurt. The force of the shock was tremendous, and was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done is very great.

Rumors are current at this hour that another explosion occurred at two o'clock this afternoon at London tower. The excitement increases with every moment and the city is rife with lying rumors. There were two explosions instead of one, as first supposed, at the parliament house. The second came about three minutes after the first. One was near the house of commons, the other at Westminster hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion. The detective force is hard at work now, seeking further developments, which are anxiously awaited, particularly by people in the neighborhood of Westminster hall.

Rumors regarding the explosion at London tower are confirmed. The outrage was the most successful yet made upon public buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. Wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of people injured. These rumors are being carried through the city and country, exaggerated by visitors present at the time. Up to four o'clock but six have been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

The attack was made on the portion of the building known as the White Tower. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all of those hurt were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was a most complete wreck by the force of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure. All the persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police, at the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all exits from the tower and grounds and are now subjecting every person detained to most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons instead of the premises. Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who are now receiving all the attention practicable. The excitement is growing as the news of the explosion spreads, and crowds in the vicinity of the damaged buildings are increasing momentarily.

Saturday being the usual day at the house of parliament the buildings contained a great number of sightseers at the time of the explosions. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster hall. The second took place in the strangers' gallery of the house of commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it into Westminster hall. He no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded. This explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him seriously. In case is considered critical. The force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance of Westminster hall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows blown out. In the interior of the house of commons and upon the floor the only seats damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupies. A small chip was also torn off the top of the speaker's chair. The explosion caused a panic among the visitors. Those who were in the house of commons fled precipitately, and many falls were bruised in the crush.

The second explosion in the parliament buildings was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers' gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth three hundred yards from the point of the explosion. The lobby of the house of commons was completely demolished. A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered just before the explosion occurred, a man and a woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to destination. They had not gone far when the explosion occurred. The cabman hearing this stopped the cab. The man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit of the fugitives who were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

Investigation so far made leads to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the tower were handed by persons who gained access to the structure as sightseers. The report made by the tower explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames.

LONDON, January 24, [illegible] p. m.—The prevailing belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the house of commons by some Saturday visitor. Further investigation shows the extent of damage much greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the house is a total wreck. There is now no doubt but the explosive was placed under the peers' gallery on the government side of the house. All the woodwork in that part of the building is shattered and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery was displaced and even some of the stone work of the doorways either shivered or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken and the gallery generally demolished.

LONDON, 4.30 p. m., January 24.—All visitors are still detained in the tower and will be kept there until their antecedents can be thoroughly inquired into.

LONDON, January 24.—5 p. m.—Later reports show the first reports of the damage to the White tower somewhat exaggerated. The White tower building was not destroyed. It is now said the structure was not even seriously injured. Those later reports tend somewhat to allay public excitement. If the explosion really demolished the White tower the result must have been immensely more serious in that part of the building being the armory, used at present for the storage of rifles and often large quantities of ammunition. This fact makes popular indignation rankle against the perpetrators of the outrage indescribable. A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent prisoners temporarily detained within the tower was that of those little ones with their pale faces and bleeding hands.

A lady visiting the house of commons at the time of the outrage, was severely injured. Immense damage was done in the lobby. The masonry, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The shock was felt in Hatfield, and persons in the vicinity say the very earth shook. The glass roof of the house of commons was completely shattered. The clock in the house stopped at 2.15 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery was projected into the speaker's chair serious injuring it. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

Colonel Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, in an interview this afternoon said the explosion was due to nitro glycerine, a compound precisely similar to that used in previous outrages in this city. He believed that a woman had charge of the explosive apparatus at Westminster hall and the lobby of the house of commons.

LONDON, January 24, 6 p. m.—It has been ascertained that a large quantity of explosive matter was placed inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster hall. These gates were blown off their hinges and thence to the ground. All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building were blown to atoms. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall the accumulated soot of centuries. This in its downward movement made a dense cloud. The city is in a frenzied state of excitement. The whole police force is on duty and troops in and around the city under arms. Police patrols are stationed everywhere in close proximity to each other and a cordon of police has been drawn around every public building. Several men have been arrested, but are believed to be innocent of any connection with the outrages. The queen telegraphed for particulars of the explosion to Sir Wm. Harcourt. Fragments of rifles are stored in the tower, which was lighted, and the fire suppressed with great difficulty. The ancient armory was destroyed. The guard became alarmed in the parliament lobby. Splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a blinding snow storm and were propelled with dangerous force. They cut and projected the leather from the seats and tore out and scattered the horse-hair stuffing all over the house. The statues of King William IV and King George IV in Westminster were overturned. The fact that an unusually large number of ladies visited parliament has given rise to a suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage were either women or men in women's disguise. It is now remembered by attendants about the building that ladies were carrying many women, and they seemed to bestow unusual care in guarding them.

LONDON, January 24, 7 p. m.—The tower was fairly filled with visitors at the moment the explosion occurred. Many persons were seriously injured. One man had his leg smashed, another had his ear completely severed from his head. Two are in the hospital. Their wounds have been carefully dressed. Excited crowds still remain about the tower and cries for vengeance are heard on every side. The throngs of people about parliament building continues as great as ever. At this hour there is intense excitement. The policeman most seriously injured by the explosion is sinking and there is no hope of his recovery.

The man arrested just after the explosion as he was hurrying away from Westminster is of middle age, somewhat above medium height and describes himself as a Canadian seafarer. A woman who was visiting Westminster hall at the time of the outrage says she was descending the stairs leading to the crypt when she saw what appeared to be a burned dress. Volumes of smoke were issuing from the burning article. She then saw a constable pick up the article and immediately throw it from him. As soon as the thing struck the ground it exploded with a frightful report.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes its account of the explosion in the house of commons in the following language: "The whole interior of the house of commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is great litter everything may be put right within a week's time. Nothing is more surprising about the whole disastrous outrage than its utter failure to effect any substantial injury.

The Canadian arrested on suspicion of complicity in the perpetration of the crime has been released. Police constables Cole and Cox are still unconscious and their recovery is considered hopeless.

An Irishman giving the name of Cunningham, but who has been known as Dalton and Gilbert, was quite among the visitors detained for scrutiny after the explosion at the tower. He had recently come from America and being unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his object in visiting the tower he was taken into custody. A long conference was held this evening at Scotland yard between Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and principal officers of the police department. No actual arrests have been made.

All persons arrested during the afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in to-day's outrages were released this evening. The police are completely nonplussed. They are incapable of even forming a theory and appear to be dazed at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages or discover their perpetrators, when they have been committed. Popular indignation ran so high and the clamor of the crowd for some one on whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crimes of the afternoon was so insatiable that persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching when set at liberty.

In the house of commons the flooring was driven clear through to the basement. The floors through the building are littered with the debris of broken chandeliers, glass and other objects of a fragile nature. The gas fixtures are wrecked, and it was impossible for Colonel Majendie to continue his investigation for lack of proper illumination. The damage however will not delay the assembling of parliament, as everything can be easily repaired before the day for meeting arrives.

The impotent action of the police is generally noticed. An intense anti-Irish feeling has been caused by the outrage. Vigilance committees and anti-Irish leagues of employers are talked of.

The search of visitors at the tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the tower six injured seriously, fourteen slightly. At the parliament buildings—four seriously, ten slightly. The worst injuries were received by Constables Cox and Cole and a city engineer named Howard Green visiting parliament building. Over one hundred visitors were in the house of commons when the explosion took place in Westminster hall. Most of them rushed from the building to ascertain the cause of the report, and thus many lives were saved.

The news of the introduction in congress of a bill by Senator Edmunds to prevent and punish dynamite conspiracies in the United States has had a special effect in turning aside bitterness of feeling against America which has been engendered by the explosions.

Count von Munster German ambassador to England, and the lord mayor of London visited the scene of the explosion at the tower this evening. It has been ascertained that the crown jewels and regalia, which have been for a long time in the tower, are not damaged. The noise of the explosion was preceded by a blinding flash followed by great clouds of dust. Additional guards were placed to night around the tower parliament houses and public buildings.

INSPECTOR BYRNES' THEORY.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Inspector Byrnes, chief of the detective force, gave his views to night regarding the dynamite explosions to day in London. He thought there was a screw loose. He said that the authorities over there were on the wrong track altogether. Were it in London and charged with the discovering of these explosions he would look in an exactly opposite direction from the one the authorities seem to be looking. Depend on it there were people very high in station who led the movement and were engineers of these constantly recurring systematic outrages. The Irish at home and abroad were not the people to conceive such a systematic campaign of outrages. He did not expect to find the leaders among these. He would look to the highest intelligence, to secret leadership and station far best removed from suspicion for them. He would look as near the government itself as might be for his purpose and expect to find there what he sought. The shock of the discovery it would cause might startle the country more than the Vanderbilt explosives had done.

DYNAMITE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24.—When Chief Jourdan was told about the explosion in the house of parliament he said he was glad to hear the news. When asked if he knew any thing about the explosion he shook his head in a mysterious manner and replied that he did not know anything to say.

IRISH DISPLAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 24.—Irishmen in this city are much excited over the dynamite explosion in London to day. Among members of different Irish societies almost unanimously were strong in their voices of disapproval of such plans to secure the rights of Ireland.

A SENSATIONAL PARIS.

PARIS, January 24.—The news of the dynamite explosion in London has caused an enormous sensation especially among the English and American sojourners in this city.

News of the Explosion at Washington

WASHINGTON, January 24.—When the news of the London explosions reached the house the members were disposed to consult its authority. On its confirmation, however, they eagerly sought such information as was obtainable. This is becoming a very serious thing, said one and it must receive such attention and action as its seriousness deserves. Representative Finerty sat in the house lobby when the news was first told to him. "Of course it will be laid to the Irish," he said, "but nihilists may be in London as they are in the cities of Russia." One or two members were disposed to exhibit a degree of timidity and remarked that an attempt is made to blow up the house of representatives where would we be? A democratic member said "Dynamite is being used too promiscuously in Chicago. It has been found, and now its force is felt by parliament. What can be done?" England should use most decisive measures to discover the perpetrators of this deed and should hang any one found guilty man or woman.

The senators received the early news of the explosion in London with increeulity. Several of them sent to the associated press office to make inquiries. Being assured that the reports were correct much anxiety was displayed to know the details, and reports as fast as they were received were sent to the senate, which was in secret session. It is understood the dynamite bill introduced by Senator Edmunds was prepared at the state department, and of course before the tidings of to-day's explosion reached Washington. The introduction of the bill was however undoubtedly hastened by the news from London. The senators in secret session are reported to have expressed their abhorrence of the crimes in most emphatic terms. Senator Bryant introduced the following resolution in the senate to-day:

Resolved, That the senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the house of parliament and other public buildings in London, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such outrageous crimes against civilization.

Consideration of the resolution was postponed until Monday to enable the senate to receive further information on the subject.

SILVER CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Convention.

To Organize Opposition to the Demonetization of Silver.

Compromise Made on Governor Eaton for Chairman.

DENVER, January 28.—The national silver convention, having for its object the organization of a systematic and determined opposition to the demonetization of silver and to prevent by all possible means any legislation by the national congress looking to the decrease of the present rate of silver coinage and to secure if possible an act by congress providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, assembled at the Tabor Grand opera house at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Before 1.30 o'clock the various colored badges began to appear at the opera house entrance, and in a short time quite a crowd had collected. It was announced that the doors would not be opened till 2 o'clock and the crowd continued to increase until there was a perfect jam of men long before the time for opening the doors arrived. The opening of the doors was followed by a rush of delegates, who crowded in as fast as they could present their tickets of admission, until the body of the theatre was filled. The committee on arrangements had portioned out the house, and the Arapahoe and Clear Creek counties were given the seats in the parquette. The Lake county delegation was the last to arrive at the opera house and were given seats upon the stage. They carried a beautiful banner containing the words "Lake County, the Largest Silver Producer in the World." As they marched down the centre aisle, they were greeted with tremendous applause. The Clear Creek delegation also carried a banner upon which was painted: "The first to produce silver in Colorado." Both banners were placed in a conspicuous place upon the stage amid vociferous cheering. While the delegates were being seated the opera house orchestra rendered several choice selections.

At 2.15 Capt. D. B. Harris, chairman of the executive committee of the Clear Creek county silver association, in whose name the first call for the national convention was made, stepped to the front of the stage and rapped the convention to order. There were present at least 1,000 delegates. Rev. Dr. De LaMatyr offered prayer. He asked that the people be protected against oppression in the matter at issue. The prayer was loudly applauded. After the call for the convention had been read, Hon. Alva Adams, Hon. H. A. W. Tabor and Judge J. A. Coulter were each nominated for temporary chairman.

While these nominations were being made, the house was in a perfect uproar. Dozens of delegates were on their feet at the same time, each gesticulating and shouting to the top of his voice to obtain recognition from the chair. Governor Tabor finally and after repeated efforts succeeded in gaining the attention of the convention long enough to announce that he was not a candidate for the temporary chairmanship. Thereupon Tabor's friends transferred their support to Coulter, who was elected by an almost unanimous vote. W. J. Kerr of Pueblo was then elected temporary secretary and M. J. Barkley assistant temporary secretary.

A motion was made that the committee on credentials be composed of two from each state or territory. Carried. The chair asked for suggestions, and there were calls for a roll call of states and counties. Each delegation was then directed to suggest its own members of the committee. The committee was then appointed as follows:

Kansas—L. C. Snyder and W. E. Welsh.
Colorado—W. L. Watt, George Montgomery.
Utah—L. E. Holden and F. W. Billings.
New Mexico—Gustave Billings and Charles Blanchard.
Wyoming—Ora Haley and John Donnelly.

The chair announced the name of Hon. Dennis Sullivan as chairman of the committee on credentials. Before the list was completed, George Brown of Arapahoe suggested that the name of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, or "Diamond Joe," as he is familiarly called, be added to the list as a representative from Illinois, but upon the statement that Mr. Reynolds was a delegate from Lake, where he has extensive mining interests, his name was withdrawn.

It was moved to appoint a committee of seven on permanent organization. It was moved as an amendment that one from each state and county compose that committee, and the amendment was agreed to. After a good deal of discussion and several futile attempts made to have a decision, the roll of counties was called with the following result:

Arapahoe—Frank T. Ford.
Bent—G. M. Woodworth.
Boulder—T. R. Owens.
Chaffee—J. T. Redmond.
Conejos—John W. Hughes.
Costilla, Nat Nathan.
Clear Creek—L. N. Smith.
Custer—C. C. Perkins.
Dolores—W. H. Lu[illegible].
Douglas—L. W. O'Brien.
Delta—Not represented.
Elbert—McChapman.
El Paso—E. A. Risley.
Eagle—Melvin Edwards.
Fremont—T. H. Craven.
Gilpin—S. V. Newell.
Grand—John Barbee.
Gunnison—E. [illegible] Coulter.
Garfield—J. M. O'Brien.
Hinsdale—E. [illegible] Stirman.
Huerfano—R. A. Quillian.
Jefferson—[illegible] A. Reed.
La Plata—Charles Newman.
Lake—G. W. Cook.
Larimer—J. J. Ryan.
Mesa—D. P. Kingsley.
Montrose—David Wood.
Ouray—M. A. March.
Pitkin—B. C. Wheeler.
Park—J. G. Brooks.
Pueblo—Alva Adams.
Rio Grande—John Ewing.
Routt—Not represented.
Saguache—[illegible] Gottheif.
San Juan—C. M. Franz.
Summit—[illegible] Elwood.
San Miguel—E. P. Tent.
Weld—J. A. Freeman.
Kansas—Judge A. A. Carnahan.
Utah—George W. Crow.
New Mexico—F. A. Thompson.
Idaho—H. A. W. Tabor.
Wyoming—John Donnelly.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sullivan the roll of counties was called to give all an opportunity to send their credentials to the chair as a matter of convenience, and the credentials were passed to members of the committee or to the chairman.

Mr. Eddy moved that the committee on permanent organization name a vice-president from each state, territory and county. Laid on the table.

It was ordered that all resolutions be presented without reading to the committee on resolutions, when that committee shall be appointed.

Judge Tilford was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization. A motion to adjourn was lost. A motion was made to elect Judge Belford chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Dr. De La Matyr made a motion to choose a committee on resolutions now, and several points of order that the committee could not be appointed now were decided not well taken. Judge Belford then spoke at length in opposition to appointing the resolutions committee until the credentials committee's report was presented and adopted. Judge Belford's speech was received with a perfect howl of applause. Dr. De La Matyr said he wished to pronounce a good Methodist amen on Judge Belford's eloquence, but he thought the committee should be appointed now as there would be much work to do and the committee should get at it as quickly as possible. Each delegation knew who were entitled to membership and there was sure to be no mistake. On motion of Mayor Routt the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization held a meeting immediately after the convention adjourned and will to-morrow report for adoption the following list of officers: For president, ex-Governor James B. Grant; for vice presidents, Geo. M. Chilcott of Colorado, S. N. Wood of Kansas, F. W. Billings of Utah, W. L. Watt of Idaho, John Donnelly of Wyoming, Gustave Billings of New Mexico, permanent secretary, John Fleming of Lake; first assistant secretary, W. J. Kerr of Pueblo; second assistant secretary, Reuben Berrey of El Paso; reading clerk, F. A. Thompson of New Mexico; sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Shores of Gunnison.

It is said that the vote for president stood 21 for Grant, 18 for Tabor. If this is so there will probably be a minority report in favor of Governor Tabor, and it is said his friends will vigorously oppose the election of Grant. The "free and unlimited" portion of the delegates assert that Grant does not represent their views, neither is he the choice of the convention. Lively times may be expected to-morrow when the report of this committee is submitted.

A PROTEST.

The following will be introduced by Charles Ulman to-morrow: A protest from the national silver convention, representing the trans-Mississippi states and territories, convened at Denver, Colo., January 28, 1885. To his excellency Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, and to the honorable senators and representatives in congress assembled.

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States, article 1, section 8, clause 5, gives to congress the power to "coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." By article 1, section 10, clause 1, it provides that "No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention respectfully protests against the enactment of a law by congress to demonetize either gold or silver or to cease the coinage of either of the money metals of the constitution to which the states are limited for a tender. We denounce the demonetization of silver as being not only unconstitutional but an infraction upon the reserved rights of the states, a flagrant usurpation of power by the United States, revolutionary in its tendencies and destructive of the liberties of the people.

Second Day's Proceedings.

DENVER, January 29.—It was 10.45 before the convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman John A. Coulter. The Rev. Myron W. Reed opened the convention with prayer.

Chairman Coulter appointed Morris Koch temporary sergeant-at-arms, and instructed him to keep order.

The chairman then read the following telegram from Secretary Teller:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1885.
Chairman of the Silver Convention:

I desire, through you, to assure the convention over which you preside, that I am in full sympathy with every effort to secure to silver all the advantages conferred by law on gold. I do not believe silver will take its just rank as a money metal in the commercial marts of the world until its money functions shall be recognized by the law giving the holder of silver bullion every privilege given to the holder of gold bullion. To this end I pledge you my untiring efforts. H. M. TELLER.

Secretary Kerr read the minutes of yesterday's session, and they were approved.

The chairman remarked that several communications had been received, whereupon Judge Belford made the point that the committee on credentials ought to report before any other business was transacted.

Mr. Dennis Sullivan, chairman of the committee on credentials, then took the platform, and read the report of the committee. The number of delegates reported 1,011 delegates as present with proper credentials. The number of counties is as follows:

	No. present.	No. of votes entitled to.
Arapahoe	118	118
Boulder	29	26
Bent	9	6
Custer	11	22
Chaffee	26	26
Costilla	6	12
Conejos	8	11
Lake	115	92
Las Animas	—	18
Montrose	12	8
Mesa	6	10
Ouray	20	10
Park	15	16
Pitkin	4	8
Pueblo	50	34
Rio Grande	8	12
Routt	..	4
Saguache	2	16
Summit	4	18
San Juan	11	12
San Miguel	11	8
Weld	43	18
New Mexico	13	—
Idaho	6	—
Kansas	56	—
Utah	3	—
Clear Creek	130	26
Delta	—	6
Douglas	6	6
Dolores	6	6
Elbert	6	6
Eagle	26	12
El Paso	25	28
Fremont	18	18
Gilpin	23	22
Gunnison	46	38
Garfield	14	6
Grand	1	6
Huerfano	2	12
Jefferson	25	18
Hinsdale	12	6
Larimer	34	22
La Plata	38	14

Mr. T. B. Buchanan moved as an amendment that each delegate be allowed one vote.

Mr. Berry, of El Paso, opposed the amendment as it would be unfair to other counties. He called for the reading of the call to show that El Paso had followed the terms of that call.

Mr. Hankey, of Clear Creek, spoke in favor of giving each delegate one vote.

Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Arapahoe, made a strong argument in favor of the committee's report. This is not, he said, a mass convention. If it were, Arapahoe could fill the opera house to the exclusion of all others. But this is a convention which must act according to rule. How unjust it would be to limit Utah to three votes, that being the number of Utah delegates.

Hon. H. V. A. Ferguson took issue with Mr. Patterson. This convention is simply, he said, a popular uprising, and it does not make any difference where the votes come from; they all mean one thing—vote for silver.

Mr. Hankey again took the floor in favor of Mr. Buchanan's amendment. He was severe in criticising an expression of Mr. Patterson to the effect that many delegates had come in "by hook or crook."

Mr. Patterson promptly disclaimed any intention to reflect on any of those present.

Mr. Hankey did not believe in applying cut and dried rules to this convention.

Mr. V. A. Wilder, of Gunnison, asked that the committee report be adopted. It was only just to the distant counties over the ranges, from which, owing to the difficulty of travel, there were fewer delegates than the counties were entitled to.

A great hubbub arose, when finally there were cries for Judge Belford, who, coming forward, was received with shouts of applause. Judge Belford argued in favor of the committee report, as a matter of justice to visiting delegates. This is a national convention, and it should follow an equitable rule of representation. Colorado ought not to have votes in such number that it would overwhelm all visitors. What is wanted is fairness, and he agreed with Mr. Patterson.

A hubbub again arose which was silenced by Hon. Dennis Sullivan, who explained that Clear Creek county came down with 130 delegates, and certainly the county ought not to have that many votes.

Mr. M. S. Adams, of Fremont county, made a number of desperate efforts to be heard, but the convention sat down on him.

Hon. Adair Wilson made the point of order that the previous question was not admissible in this convention.

The chair sustained the point, but when Adair Wilson arose to speak, the chair ruled him out on the ground that the previous question had been called for. Mr. Wilson promptly replied that the chair had sustained that point of order.

Chairman Coulter humbly apologized amid laughter.

Adair Wilson spoke in favor of the committee's report. A vote by delegation would be very unjust to the visiting delegates.

Hugh Butler, of Arapahoe, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Adams of Fremont, arose to the point of order that tabling the amendment would table the whole subject.

The convention would not listen, whereupon Mr. Adams left the hall in disgust.

Question was called for, amid great confusion, but a New Mexico man thundered from the upper box the question whether to table the amendment would not table the whole subject. This point was sustained.

To get some way to choke off debate, a delegate from Kansas appealed from the chair's decision on the subject of the previous question, noted above. By a thunderous vote, the chair was reversed.

The question on the amendment was then put, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Teller made the point of order that the chair did not put the previous question properly.

The question was then put according to parliamentary law.

The vote on the amendment was close, and the chair decided that the amendment was carried. There seeming to have been some misunderstanding, an appeal was taken from the decision.

Somebody in the mob moved to table the appeal. This was put and the chair decided it carried.

Then Secretary Kerr made the point that an appeal could not be tabled.

The chair sustained the point, and then asked the sergeant at arms to keep order.

Sergeant-at arms Morris Koch said that he would have to appoint a hundred and fifty assistants.

Chairman Coulter told him he could appoint two hundred and fifty.

Chaos reigned for a while for a change.

A motion to adjourn until 2 p. m. was lost.

Mr. Patterson moved, under suspension of business, that the rules of the Colorado house of representatives govern this body.

There was a call for the question, whereupon Mr. Coulter announced that he was chairman and there was no need of calling "question."

Mr. Patterson's motion prevailed.

Then Mr. Patterson tried to get back to the question of the committee report.

Then chaos reigned again for a while.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Finally the convention got down to roll call. When Arapahoe was reached a poll was called for and there was bedlam again.

When Clear Creek was reached it cast 130 votes in favor of the appeal, and the amendment, and then there was a new row, and Clear Creek was polled.

When Gunnison was reached Mr. Stevenson cast 130 votes "no." There was a hubbub, and Stevenson claimed as many for Gunnison as Clear Creek had. The vote was put down as 45.

When San Miguel county was called, Mr. Fitzgerald cast 11 votes solid against the decision, against the amendment, and against the parliamentary tactics of this convention.

The vote resulted 893 against the decision and the amendment and 93 for. The chair accordingly submitted.

The report of the committee was then adopted with an almost unanimous call of aye.

Each outside state and territory, on motion of Mr. Patterson, was allowed fifty votes.

The chair presented a report of the Wyoming meeting, appointing delegates. The delegates were admitted on the basis of the other territories.

Also a communication from Arizona, expressing Arizona's sympathy with the movement for free coinage of silver, was received.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The committee on permanent organization reported:

President—J. B. Grant.

Vice presidents—George M. Chilcott, Colorado; S. N. Wood, Kansas; F. W. Billings, Utah; W. L. Watt, Idaho; John Donnelson, Wyoming; Gustave Billings, New Mexico.

Permanent Secretary—John F. Fleming, of Lake; assistants, W. J. Kerr, Pueblo, and Reuben Berrey, of El Paso.

Reading Clerk—F. A. Thompson, of New Mexico.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. W. Shores, of Gunnison.

A minority report was presented in favor of H. A. W. Tabor for president.

Mr. Hankey moved that the minority report be adopted.

A motion to lay this on the table, by Adair Wilson, prevailed; yeas, 553; nays, 442.

There were 995 votes cast, while the credentials committee allowed only 760 votes. This raised another howl, and there was confusion that made it impossible to do anything.

Governor Grant withdrew his name, but there were cries of "No!"

The noisy confusion that accompanied this wrangle is indescribable, and it was certainly disgraceful. There were howls, hisses, screams, yells, laughter, shoutings and motions to adjourn sine die, a perfect mob of crazy men, and Chairman Coulter was wholly unable to still it.

Tom Patterson finally got the ears of the delegates. He pointed out that the eyes of the nation were on this convention, and that the good men of the east would hear with delight of the chaos. In the interest of silver, for the sake of the state of Colorado, he moved that, as a substitute for both reports, Governor B. H. Eaton, of Colorado be elected permanent president.

Ex-Senator Tabor arose and heartily seconded the nomination of B. H. Eaton.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The convention then took a recess until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The silver convention at its afternoon session got down somewhat more to business and Governor Eaton made a fair presiding officer, but there was still an unruly spirit manifested. Some wanted speeches and others did not.

Shortly after 2 o'clock and before a quarter of the members had got into the house Chairman Coulter called for order and asked what was the further pleasure of the convention. There was, of course, no response, and the chair said if there was nothing else to do the band would play the Star Spangled Banner.

A motion was made by Col. B. F. Montgomery that the remainder of the report of the committee on permanent organization be adopted.

The chair asked if there was any delegates from New York or Pennsylvania. William Sege was announced as a delegate from Pennsylvania. The name of E. S. Trotter was handed in as a delegate from Virginia and E. [illegible] Gray's from New York.

General Shepherd moved that a committee of three be appointed to conduct Governor Eaton to the chair. Carried. Messrs. Shepperd, Ballard and Wilder were appointed.

On motion of Governor Jenkins the names of the delegates from the new states represented were referred to the chairman of the committee on credentials.

A vote on the motion to adopt the remainder of the credentials report resulted in its being carried.

General Sheppard announced that Governor Eaton had arrived. He was introduced by Chairman Coulter.

Governor Eaton said it was usual to thank legislative bodies for the honor of election, but that he didn't care to return thanks in this case because he didn't consider it an honor to be chosen to preside over a meeting that had been conducted as this was this morning. The remarks were applauded.

On motion it was decided to appoint a committee on resolutions and memorials.

The roll call was proceeded with and following was the result: Kansas, L. C. Snyder; Utah, E. P. Ferry; New Mexico, Charles Blanchard; Idaho, W. L. Watts; Wyoming, blank; Arapahoe, J. A. Thatcher; Bent, J. C. Jones; Boulder, J. A. Ellett; Chaffee, J. [illegible] Stead; Costilla, Louis Cohn; Conejos, J. W. Hughes; Custer, [illegible] Rising; Douglas, J. Jackson; Clear Creek, J. W. Hankey; Dolores, W. H. Bean; El Paso, J. W. Steele; Eagle, [illegible] E. Armitage; Elbert, E. C. Kimm; Fremont, D. G. Peabody; Gilpin, Alvin Marsh; Grand, [illegible] B. Barber, Jr.; Gunnison, V. A. Wilder; Garfield, C. Von Gentz; Huerfano, A. A. Quillian; Hinsdale, E. J. Hirman; Jefferson, G. A. Kimble; La Plata, Charles Newman; Lake, O. H. Harker; Larimer, J. McNally; Mesa, [illegible] R. Rhodes; Montrose, John Adams; Ouray, Dave Day; Park, A. H. Clements; Pitkin, D. H. Bradley; Pueblo, A. W. Geist; Rio Grande, W. M. McGuire; Saguache, ——; San Juan, B. O'Drisco; Summit, George F. Hauk; San Miguel, H. W. Butler; Weld, T. C. Messenger.

A motion was made to make Judge Belford a member of the committee, but the judge said the object of the motion was to put a good deal of the responsibility and work on his shoulders and he would decline.

A resolution was offered that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a call for a national convention, and the introducer of the resolution made an earnest speech in favor of it.

Mr. Cavanaugh of Leadville said his delegation came here for business, not speeches.

Mr. Patterson moved that all speeches be limited to five minutes.

General Browne moved that all resolutions go directly to the committee on resolutions without reading.

Mr. Coulter made a speech on general principles until the chairman called time.

Mr. Hughes, of Conejos, said he wished the name of Mr. W. Blaine to be substituted for his on the committee of resolutions.

Mr. Ulman asked leave to read a resolution. The request was denied by the chair.

The secretary read the names of the committee on resolutions.

A good deal of talking was done to no purpose and pretty nearly everybody got mad.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the question of forming a national silver association. Carried. Messrs. Shafer, Downing, Patterson, Ridgeley, Billings, Thompson, Carnahan, Havens, Montgomery, Reed, Pitkin and Grant were appointed.

At this point the chair read a telegram from the governor of Arizona in which he announces the passage by the legislature of Arizona of a resolution expressing the sympathy of that body with the recent silver movement inaugurated in Colorado and appointing the chairman as Arizona's representative in the convention.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning to hear reports from this committee and the committee on resolutions.

Another Arctic Attempt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Chief Engineer Melville, of Arctic fame, issued to-day an address to the American public wherein he expresses a belief that the time is now ripe for making a final and successful voyage to the north pole. The route he advocates is by way of Franz Joseph Land, and he declares it to be entirely safe and feasible. It would be, he thinks, an actual saving of life to make the attempt now before the knowledge born of experience expires, and he thinks some man in America who will rise to the occasion and from his abundance supply the paltry sum required to fit an Arctic expedition. This sum is $80,000, providing a transport ship is only chartered, or $130,000 if to be returned, which he asserts is not necessary. He will write, he says, the name of his patron across the face of the polar continent. He has volunteers for every position connected with the proposed enterprise.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Senate Fails to Ratify the Nicaragua Treaty.

Status of this Country in the Congo Conference Explained.

The Illinois Deadlock Broken—Haines Elected Speaker.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The senate went into executive session at 12.30 to-day and the suspended vote of last night upon Senator Vance's motion to postpone action on the Nicaraguan treaty was continued, resulting in defeat by a vote of 22 to 25. Senator Sherman's amendment looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was then discussed some hours and coming to a vote in committee of the whole was defeated 27 to 18. The second Sherman amendment relating to discrimination in tolls was defeated without division. The treaty was then reported to the senate and a vote on the Sherman amendment relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was again taken, resulting in its adoption, 30 to 19. A vote was then taken upon the treaty itself and 32 senators voted for its ratification while 23 voted against it. The affirmative vote being less than two-thirds the whole number voting the treaty was not ratified.

The Deadlock Broken.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., January 28.—Elijah M. Haines, independent democrat, was elected permanent speaker of the Illinois assembly on the second ballot to-day. This breaks the deadlock which has existed for three weeks.

The Congo Conference

WASHINGTON, January 29.—In response to the house resolution calling for information respecting the United States in the Congo conference, the president to-day sent to the house a report submitted by the secretary of state to the president. The secretary says some time must elapse before the full documentary history of the transaction can be laid before congress. But in view of the general interest in the subject he submits a preliminary report, leaving the transmission of papers to follow. He then gives in detail the cause and motives of the participation of this government in the Berlin conference, all of which are well known to the public. "It being established," the report proceeds, "that the conference was not to have plenipotentiary functions, no special credentials were needed to enable Kasson to attend as a delegate for this government, he being already accredited to the imperial court. The instructions sent Kasson were brief that [illegible] tions of territorial jurisdiction. By direction of the president, Mr. Henry Sanford, whose relations to the international association representing the free states of the Congo seemed to fit him for the work, was appointed associate delegate on behalf of the United States, his course to be governed by instructions sent Kasson. Sanford not being an officer of this government was accredited by a letter addressed by the undersigned to the minister of foreign affairs of Germany as associate delegate. The resolution of the house calls for the text of the credentials or powers given representatives of the United States, and the letter accrediting Sanford will be transmitted with the rest of the correspondence at an early day. Henry M. Stanley was subsequently invited by the conference to give information in regard to the Congo country, being introduced by Minister Kasson. Neither Sanford nor Stanley had a vote in the proceedings. Advices from Minister Kasson up to holiday adjournment gave satisfaction to the government for the manner in which he has carried out his instructions thus far, limiting the position of the United States to one of commercial interest, disassociated from questions of territorial control, consistent with our national policy. Her rights have been scrupulously guarded at every stage."

Since the foregoing was written the secretary received a dispatch from Kasson, January 7, who explains some misunderstandings which appeared in German newspapers, and describes the work that has been accomplished by his recommendation. "The sphere of free commerce has been extended to the territory east of Congo basin to the Indian ocean. No clause of any declaration suggests alliance or creates a guaranty by any government. Not one of the declarations agreed upon by the conference is binding on the United States until the government at Washington shall accept it, and throughout the idea has been to preserve perfect independence of the United States from all joint engagements or liabilities.

Civil Service Extension

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The civil service commission are considering a proposition to include in the classification of employes coming within the provisions of the civil service act all government employes enumerated in the laws relating to the civil service except officers nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate and employees below the $900 grade. Such classification would include chiefs of divisions and assistant chiefs and a number of special departmental officers who are not subject to confirmation by the senate.

Teller Examined.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Secretary Teller was examined by the house committee on the payment of pensions bounty and back pay to-day relative to the passage of the law last session increasing fees of pension attorneys in pension cases from $10 to $25. He testified that he prepared the substitute on the subject which is now the law above referred to and he considered it the best law for the pensioner passed in years.

Cleveland and his Lieutenants.

ALBANY, January 29.—What appeared to be a sensational paragraph was printed in the Journal this evening. It was to the effect that President-elect Cleveland was visited last night by ex-Speaker Randall in response to a letter of invitation sent him at Washington. Immediately after his arrival here Randall was driven to Cleveland's temporary abode, where the two men held a conference lasting several hours. This morning the talk was resumed and at its conclusion Randall returned to New York.

Speaker Carlisle is also mentioned as having been invited by Cleveland and is expected to arrive Saturday morning.

Col. D. S. Lamont, private secretary of the president-elect corroborates the statement that Randall was here and in consultation with the president-elect, and that Carlisle is expected, but beyond that was extremely reticent. Rumor has it that the president-elect is not satisfied with the way things are going on in congress and wants Randall and Carlisle to adopt some fresh, vigorous policy. Of course, nobody has the smallest particle of information as to what took place between Cleveland and Randall but it is the general belief that nothing in the line of cabinet appointments was mentioned.

An Agreement Reached

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Conferees upon the temporary naval appropriation bill, making provision for the navy department for the last half of the current fiscal year reached an agreement to-day. The bill appropriates $6,120,000 for the half year. The provision of the house bill prohibiting repairs of wooden ships or of the engines and machinery of wooden ships beyond what may be accomplished at an expenditure of three per centum of the estimated cost of new ships and machinery has been amended by limiting the expense of such repairs to two per centum of the cost of new ships or machinery.

They Surrender

CALDWELL, Kans., January 27.—A telegram has been received from General Hatch to the effect that Couch's colony had surrendered and agreed to immediately vacate Stillwater and Oklahoma. From other sources it is reported that the colony is now en route to Kansas City, under escort by Captain Moore with a detachment of troops. Seven hundred and fifty soldiers will arrive to-morrow and Thursday, but will probably not enter the field if the colony comes out now. About fifty teams have loaded with stores for Stillwater and Camp Russell in the past 24 hours, and another train will start out to-morrow. Major Gillis, quartermaster of the department of the Missouri, arrived to-day and is forwarding stores rapidly. General Augur will arrive Thursday to look over the situation. A three-inch field-piece with shell will arrive to-morrow from Ft. Leavenworth with four troops from that point. All streams below here in Indian territory are frozen solid and heavy freight teams are crossing them daily. A general thaw would cut off all supplies and communication with Hatch and the boomers. No recruits have left here for Couch's camp in ten days. All reports to the contrary are false. They decided some days ago that Hatch would move the colony and they refused to join them or send relief or aid.

The Boomers Yield.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The following dispatch announcing the failure of the Oklahoma colonists has been received:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, January 27.
To Adjutant General, Washington.

The following has just been received from General Hatch at Stillwater: "I have stopped troops en route to Caldwell until I receive further orders."

STILLWATER, Chk. N. T., January 27.
[illegible] of the Missouri:

Boomers [illegible] They [illegible] for the nearest point [illegible] Troops will be sent with them [illegible] Coffeyville [illegible] when within [illegible] of troops and [illegible] country. Will send troops to look for more coming from Wichita [illegible] Hunnewell. We have troops sufficient."

[Signed] HATCH, Colonel;
Acting [illegible] Commanding.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The national board of trade assembled in this city to-day for the sixteenth annual session, Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia presiding. About forty delegates were present. The report of the executive council was read. The constitution of the board was amended so as to provide for the annual election of one vice president for every constituent body represented at the meetings of the board. The board then organized for the ensuing year by the re-election of Frederick Fraley president.

A special committee appointed by the board to consider a resolution on the enactment of a national bankrupt law, held a meeting to-night and agreed to report favorably the resolution of the New York chamber of commerce, which is in effect that the passage of the national bankrupt bill now before the house, known as the Lowell bill, is demanded by the business interest of the country.

The Dynamiter's History.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The Post-Dispatch printed an article this evening based on a statement by a person whom it calls a well known local dynamiter to the effect that Cunningham, now under arrest in London is the same young fellow who two years ago lived here and who was written up at the time as an explosionist and infernal machine maker, and full of schemes to blow up all the public buildings in London. He was known here as Michael [illegible] Byrne. He was a harness maker by trade and devoted his spare time and money to experimenting in explosives and making infernal machines. He also lived in Chicago, where he was known as James Gilbert, and in Philadelphia where he went by the name of James Cunningham. He claimed to have been obliged to leave Ireland because he was implicated in the murder of a landlord, but this story is not much credited by his friends. He was in Denver last August, but since then has not been heard from. One of Byrne's pet schemes was to organize a band of one hundred men, all skilled in the manufacture and use of explosives, to go to London and on a certain day at a given signal, to simultaneously explode machines under the walls of public buildings.

The Fenian Feeling.

CHICAGO, January 29.—A prominent member of the Fenian brotherhood is authority for the statement that at a meeting of Irish-Americans held here this afternoon the resolution introduced in the United States senate by Bayard was denounced, and that Irish supporters of Congressman Cobb of Indiana were requested to show their appreciation of his conduct upon his return home. It was declared that at the meeting $7,000 were subscribed to be employed as a skirmishing fund against England.

Accidental Dynamiting.

PERTH, Ont., January 29.—Six dynamite cartridges left on the floor of the engine house of the Tay canal works at Beveridge Bay exploded this morning, blowing the house to atoms. A man named Lewis, in charge of the explosives, and Geo. McDonald, son of the contractor, were fatally injured. Another man named Buchanan was severely hurt.

A Mine Fired.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—A Times-Star New Straitsville, Ohio, special says: The mine at Plummer hill was fired this morning; no hope of extinguishing the fire. The mine is valued at $200,000. Additional guards brought here yesterday are supposed to be the cause of this incendiarism.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Last year's immigration into the United States was less by 100,000 than that of 1883.

Yesterday's vote in the house of representatives does not indicate much chance of success for the Mexican treaty.

The Literary World, while saying kind things of Dr. Holmes' life of Emerson, still thinks that "the comprehensive, profound, 'final' portrait of Emerson has yet to appear."

Some one suggests that O'Donovan Rossa can prove an alibi as to being present at the dynamite fling in England, because he never was, even by accident, in a place of danger.

Somebody across the water wants to hang the mighty Fathersgite O'Donovan Rossa. We could easily spare him, but we suppose that under the circumstances the proposal must be ruled out on a point of order.

The News and Tribune-Republican are disputing as to the contents of the constitution of the United States. This may not be a very useful way of killing time, but it is infinitely better than a quarrel about circulation.

The feeling of panic and excitement in England over the late explosion is shown by the spirit of revenge manifested toward the Irish in England. Dynamite is wicked and foolish and so is retaliation on a nation for the acts of individuals.

"Only let us show our teeth," says a German paper, "and England will surprise the world with her cowardice." Such remarks will remind Americans of some similar statements that were made in this country about a quarter of a century ago.

Yesterday the silver convention got itself into a tangle, indicating that however much its members may know about silver they don't know much about parliamentary law. It is too bad that so much time was taken up in merely formal proceedings.

A Dakota editor recently said that at Moorhead in that territory the thermometer had registered 91 degrees below zero. The heat of indignation caused in Moorhead by this statement has risen considerably higher than 91 degrees above zero in the shade.

General Stewart's Egyptian campaign has fallen with especial severity on the correspondents of the London papers. Cameron, of the Standard, and Herbert, of the Post, were killed in last week's fighting, while Colonel Burleigh, of the Telegraph, is among the wounded.

The Philadelphia Record says that Hon. William D. Kelley and Minister James Russell Lowell are the latest tariff reform recruits, and calls on Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, to favor free raw material.

The silver convention will meet to-day. As several of the regular delegates will be unable to attend, it is desirable that as many as possible of the alternates go up. Several members of the delegation will go up on the 9.10 train this morning. Let us have a full delegation from El Paso.

The Illinois house of representatives has at last elected a permanent speaker. Mr. Haines, who was elected temporary speaker and tried to make out that he was really permanent presiding officer, is the man. This result probably indicates a point gained for the democrats in the senatorial contest.

No doubt the country is full, probably too full, of democratic patriots ready to serve the public for a good and valuable consideration. But republican papers inclined to make a great deal of the matter might bear in mind the fact that at the beginning of the Garfield administration there were reported, on the authority of Mr. Blaine, we think, to be a million applications for office.

Our dispatches show that the rottenness of one of the sub-departments of the interior department is being very fully exposed. The commissioner of Indian affairs was on the stand Monday and was proven to have sworn falsely. The commissioner, Hiram Price, is a canting hypocrite who dresses like a Quaker so as to pass for a philanthropist. There is little question that the interior department has been run in the interest of railroad and cattle rings at the expense of the wards of the government.

Our readers will learn this morning with great satisfaction that the English force advancing to the relief of General Gordon has safely reached the Nile. The fear of a great disaster which has been gathering force through the last few days is at last dissipated. Along with the tidings of success comes the unwelcome news that the day after the battle at Abu Klea General Stewart was so seriously wounded as to be unable to continue in command. The fighting has been severe, but as is usual in fights of this kind superior discipline has won the day. The English forces, at the time of the latest news (last Saturday), held a position at Gabat on the Nile near Metemneh. They have opened communications with General Gordon at Khartoum, which is not very far up the river, and have a secure route across the desert to Korti, about one hundred and eighty miles distant, where General Wolseley is stationed. General Gordon reports that he has not been in danger at Khartoum and could hold his position there for years. The news has caused great rejoicing in England and will materially strengthen Gladstone's government.

A contested election case was settled in the Massachusetts legislature a few days ago in a novel manner. There was a recount of the votes in which it appeared that Mr. Chappelle had 874 votes and Mr. Prince 813. The case was a close one and the recount was not decisive as there was some doubt as to ballots with stickers upon them. Mr. Prince was occupying the seat, but wrote the following letter, which shows he intends to abide by the recount:

BOSTON, January 15, 1885.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Election:

Dear Sir:—In view of the contest made by Mr. Chappelle for the position of representative of the Ninth Suffolk district, now held by me, it seems to me proper to express my own position in the matter. At a recount of the votes cast for the office by the committee of the board of aldermen for the city of Boston, upon a petition signed by members of both political parties, a certain number of votes bearing Mr. Chappelle's name were not counted because the ballots did not clearly indicate in writing the office for which the votes were cast, as required by the statutes. This defect was mainly due to the fact that the stickers of one of the candidates for senator were either so broad or so carelessly pasted upon the ballot that it covered the title of the vote for representative printed beneath thereon. Both Mr. Chappelle and myself were sufferers by reason thereof, but the exact number of the ballots so rejected is unknown to either of us. I have taken the seat because it was proper that the district should be fully represented at the outset, and because I was credibly informed that I had the greater number on the fullest count. It is my desire, however, should your committee recount the votes, that every ballot rejected for the technicality should be counted, to the end that the intention of the voter may prevail. I should perhaps also add that I should not feel justified in keeping my seat if awarded to me on such a technicality. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES ALBERT PRINCE.

Some El Paso county republicans might follow this example with profit.

The following extracts from an editorial in yesterday's Tribune-Republican regarding the duty of the silver convention agree well with the resolutions of our own county convention and are likely to meet the approval of most sensible and practical friends of silver: "We "hope the delegates to the silver convention "will enter upon their duties to-day with a "full realization of one fact, viz: that the "work of the convention will have much more "influence upon the country at large if it be "characterized more by conservatism and "good sense than by an incoherent and untimely advocacy of the free coinage of "silver.

"Everybody in the west believes in the free "coinage of silver, and it will be entirely "proper for the convention to say so in such "resolutions as it may adopt. And the convention ought further to express its belief "that free and unlimited coinage would benefit "not only the western and southern states, "which are unanimous in asking for it, but "the masses of the whole country.

"It should make it clear that free and unlimited coinage is the object which the people of the west are striving to attain, but it "should at the same time point out the disaster which would follow the repeal of the "Bland act.

"It is true that under a free coinage act "the profit which the government now makes "would go to the producer of silver. This is "in reality the main reason why the miner "desires a free coinage bill.

"But when he once realizes that it is practically out of the question to have such an "act passed at the present or at the next session of congress, and in view of the fact "that under the Bland act more dollars can "be coined than our mines can furnish silver "for, he is wise in concluding to fight for "that which he has a chance of winning. "One thing is certain: there is no hope of "getting a free coinage act within the next "few years. There is hope that the Bland "act may be continued.

"If the silver states make their appeal on "purely selfish grounds it will be all the "worse for the silver interests. In asking for "everything, they are likely to get nothing."

The Hon. W. D. Kelley has introduced a bill into the house to give drawbacks for all duties charged on all raw products used in manufacturing tobacco. This has led the free traders to congratulate Mr. Kelley on his substantial advance in tariff ideas. Mr. Kelley introduced this bill because he saw that our export trade in tobacco was increasing, and that a reduction in duties would give to us a still larger market. The theory of the free traders has long been that our tariff laws should be modified so as to increase our exports of manufactured goods. The tariff has been a wall to keep our own products in the country as well as the foreign products out.

We do not suppose that the position of chairman of the silver convention is a very important place, still we are glad that Mr. Tabor's candidate did not fare any better. An alleged interview in yesterday's News represents a delegate as saying: "Tabor's "friends are making a great mistake in trying to force him upon the silver convention "as permanent chairman. The old man has "been up for every office within the gift of "the people of Colorado for nearly three "years and it is time for him to take and give "a rest." With this sentiment a good many Colorado people will agree. Governor Eaton's selection was a very proper one though it would have been more suitable to adopt the report of the committee.

Mr. John T. Terry, one of the executors of the estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan, recently gave the following information in an interview regarding the Grant fund of $250,000 raised a few years ago:

"The fund is as safe as it ever was. The fact that it pays interest is sufficient to prove that it is invested in special mortgage bonds."

"If the Wabash road should go up to-morrow what would be the relations of the Morgan estate to the fund?"

"The Morgan estate would remain financially responsible for the entire amount of the investment in the Wabash bonds."

"Then there is no reason for anxiety in regard to the fund?"

"None whatever. I have repeatedly said this much over my own signature. These bonds at present pay an interest of something over 6 per cent. and are valuable. Their value in a few years will increase, and the investment is by no means uncertain. There is not a Morgan heir that knows anything about the Grant fund, or even in what bonds the money has been placed. Furthermore, the guarantee of Governor Morgan has six years to run yet instead of three. By the time the guarantee has expired, the bonds will be worth a good deal of money. I have seen many allusions to this matter in the papers of late, and I believe it has been done to influence votes in congress on the Grant retirement bill. Of course we are all interested in General Grant, and hope the bill will pass, but the fund is safe. I have received a letter from Congressman Hewitt about it, and I have answered him in the same way that I have answered you."

Some of the people up at Denver are amusing themselves this winter while the legislature is in session by holding a mock legislature which is known as the third house. The object of the third house is fun, and, as is likely to be the case where fun is sought, there are some very good jokes and some very bad ones. The third house, like the real legislature, feels called upon to do something in the line of railroad legislation. Accordingly Senator Woodbutcher, whoever that estimable gentleman may be, has introduced third house bill No. 1, which we print below. We invite our readers to consider the justice of the claims made and the positions advanced in this wonderful bill, and ask their judgment whether or not this bill has not just as much claim to serious consideration as some of the railroad legislation proposed in the more pretentious houses by legislators drawing money from the public treasury:

Third House Bill No. 1—Introduced by Senator Woodbutcher.

SECTION 1. Any railroad which may have been or shall hereafter be constructed, or partially constructed, in consequence of the conception of a wild goose scheme, hatched out during temporary financial idiocy or otherwise, and which may come to grief and find itself on the verge of bankruptcy, or plunged into the gulf thereof, shall have the right to plead the baby act and compel any other railroad previously constructed which may have a depot within one mile of the ragged end of such wild goose scheme to connect with it and be permitted to share in the business of the territory reached by the superior enterprise of its more plucky rival.

Although such an arrangement should deprive the road compelled so to share business from the use of that portion of its system paralleled by such wild goose scheme, and also that any pools which may be entered into by the railroad first constructed with any other railroad shall be null and void unless the wild goose scheme shall be admitted to a share therein; then and in that event everything shall be lovely, and the oft quoted bird shall maintain an elevated position.

SEC. 3. In case of the refusal or neglect of the said road to comply with any demand which shall be made by such wild goose scheme, then and in that event the said wild goose scheme may apply to any supreme, district, county or justice court for redress and immediately all the machinery of the state and of the United States, as also of the solar system, shall be brought to a standstill until the little business is adjusted, and in the event of the refusal or neglect of such court to at once snatch bald headed the railroad complained of, such wild goose enterprise, may, at its discretion, remove from the backs of such court its shirt, as also the shirts from the backs of any subordinate officer, clerk, attache or hanger-on of such court, and to retain the same from that time forward and until hell freezes over; provided, however, that any court officer or other person who may lose his shirt, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to recover the same upon delivering to such wild goose scheme the shirt of an officer or employe of such offending road, or the scalp thereof, and the exhibition of any shirt or scalp shall be prima facie evidence that the exhibitor has the same.

SEC. 4. Inasmuch as it is the opinion of the attorneys of one of the wild goose schemes for which they have composed this bill, that an emergency such as contemplated by the constitution exists this act shall take effect immediately after it is read, and Deacon John Evans, Cyrus Whittington Fisher, Ebenezer Tracy Wells, and that exemplary Christian, Tom Bacon, are hereby appointed a commission with full power to enforce its provisions.

PERSONAL.

Professor Alexander Agassiz has sailed for the Sandwich Islands.

The Kansas senate has forty members, of whom all but three are lawyers.

Mrs. General W. S. Hancock has gone to Thomasville, Ga., for the benefit of her health.

A friend of Senator Elect Payne, of Ohio, says that his election to that office cost him $60,000.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, will hold a Christian convention at Germantown, Pa., January 28th.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has been elected vice president of the Webster Historical society of Boston.

The ice bridge at Niagara this winter is said to be the most massive for many years, and is estimated to be over sixty feet thick.

General Simon Cameron expects to go on a southern tour February 1. He will be 88 years old in March.

King Theebaw has reformed and given up drinking, and he now threatens to flog every drunkard in his realm.

During the next 250 years there can be only one total eclipse of the sun, that of August 12, 1999, which can be seen in England.

A man was arrested at Minneapolis for horse stealing and Judge Young discharged him because the evidence showed that the property stolen was a mule.

Mme. Patti wrote in a Boston album the other day: "Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintances for advice, and to relatives for nothing and you will always have a supply."

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has presented the students of the university of Notre Dame at South Bend with a portrait of himself, as a souvenir of a visit he made to that institution last fall.

Captain Nathan Appleton, of New York, advances the prediction that the Panama canal will be completed before the Americans get through with the details of beginning work at Nicaragua.

The New York Sun says that citizens of the Empire state, irrespective of party, have at least one reason for satisfaction at the success of Mr. Evarts. They will not have to explain to the people who he is.

Major General Irvin McDowell has resigned as one of the park commissioners of San Francisco, on the ground that he is not a citizen of California, but has always maintained his citizenship in New York.

Lord Shaftesbury, the well-known head of the Young Men's Christian Association movement in England, says the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon Great Britain would be the migration of 300,000 to 500,000 women.

President Arthur appointed an experienced editor, "Gil." Pierce, of the Inter-Ocean, governor of Dakota, for the reason, probably that nobody out of the editorial profession had the sand to undertake to preside over that distracted territory. It was a bright idea. Governor Pierce is solid with all the factions there and commands the respect of all sections. A man who can run a daily newspaper clear of wreck for two years can stand almost anything.—Nebraska State Journal.

A Missing Editor.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The assistant editor of Harper's Weekly said to-day that no light had yet been thrown on the mysterious disappearance of S. S. Conant, managing editor of that periodical. Pinkerton detectives are working on the case. It is understood they are working on the clue that Conant has gone south.

BILL NYE AND NOAH WEBSTER

The Former Compares the Latter's Books With His Own.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Webster, no doubt, had the best command of languages of any American author prior to our day. Those who have read his ponderous but rather disconnected romance known as "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; or, How One Word Led On to Another," will agree with me that he was smart. Noah never lacked for a word by which to express himself. He was a brainy man and a good speller.

It would ill become me at this late day to criticise Mr. Webster's great work—a work that is now in almost every library, school room and counting room in the land. It is a great book. I only hope that had Mr. Webster lived he would have been equally fair in his criticism of my books.

I hate to compare my own books with those of Mr. Webster, because it may seem egotistical in me to point out the good points in my literary labors; but I have often heard it said, and so do not state it solely upon my own responsibility, that Mr. Webster's books do not retain the interest of the reader all the way through.

He has tried to introduce too many characters, and so we cannot follow them all the way through. It is a good book to pick up and while away an hour with, perhaps, but no one would cling to it at night till the fire went out, chained to the thrilling plot and the glowing career of its hero.

Therein consists the great difference between Mr. Webster and myself. A friend of mine at Sing Sing once wrote me that from the morning he got hold of my book he never left his room until he finished it. He seemed chained to the spot, he said, and if you can't believe a convict, who is entirely out of politics, whom in the name of George Washington can you believe?

Mr. Webster was most assuredly a brilliant writer, and I have discovered in his later editions 118,000 words, no two of which are alike. This shows great fluency and versatility, it is true, but we need something else. The reader waits in vain to be thrilled by the author's wonderful word-painting. There is not a thrill in the whole tome. I had heard so much of Mr. Webster that when I read his book I confess I was disappointed. It is cold, methodical and dispassionate in the extreme.

As I said, however, it is a good book to pick up for the purpose of whiling away an idle moment, and no one should start out on a long journey without Mr. Webster's tale in his pocket. It has broken the monotony of many a tedious trip for me.

Mr. Webster's "Speller" was a work of less pretensions, perhaps, and yet it had an immense sale. Eight years ago this book had reached a sale of 40,000,000, and yet it had the same grave defect. It was disconnected, cold, prosy and dull. I read it for years, and at last became a close student of Mr. Webster's style; yet I never found but one thing in this book, for which there seems to have been such a perfect stampede, that was even ordinarily interesting, and that was a little gem. It was so thrilling in its details, and so diametrically different from Mr. Webster's style that I have often wondered who he got to write it for him. It related to the discovery of a boy by an elderly gentleman in the crotch of an ancestral apple tree and the feeling of bitterness and animosity that sprang up at that time between the boy and the elderly gentleman.

Though I have been a close student of Mr. Webster for years, I am free to say, and I do not wish to do an injustice to a great man in doing so, that his ideas of literature and my own are entirely dissimilar. Possibly his book has a larger sale than mine, but that makes no difference. When I write a book it must engage the interest of the readers and show some plot to it. It must not be jerky in its style and scattering in its statements.

I know it is a great temptation to write a book that will sell, but we should have a higher object than that.

I do not wish to do an injustice to a man who has done so much for the world, and one who could spell the longest word without hesitation; but I speak of these things just as I would expect people to criticise my work. If we aspire to monkey with the literature of our day we must expect to be criticised. That's the way I look at it. BILL NYE.

P. S.—I might also state that Noah Webster was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts at one time, and, though I ought not to throw it up to him at this date, I think it nothing more than right that the public should know the truth.

A Costly Cabinet Position.

Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Bayard tells his senatorial chums that he prefers the treasury, with its immense power and constant relations with all the business forces of the country. Perhaps he sees greater opportunities to work reforms there than in the department of state, where a few high toned clerks write dignified letters to the decayed politicians who represent us abroad, and the secretary gives daily audience to the mongrel assemblage of men who form the diplomatic corps at the capital. These are reasons enough in themselves, but I may as well say that the great one in Mr. Bayard's mind lies in the difference in expense. It is more expensive to be secretary of state than to be president, while one gets $50,000 a year and the other but $8,000. The president has his house completely furnished, his servants, conservatories and many other things which cost money, given him free. He has to entertain only on stated occasions. But the secretary of state is the leader of hospitality. His wife and daughter are expected to give the sweetest receptions of the year once or twice a week. The house rent and servants' wages will take nearly all the meagre $8,000 allowed. Then this diplomatic corps regard our minister of foreign affairs as their legitimate prey. A majority of them are poor, outside of their uniforms and titles. Their under-secretaries infest cheap boarding houses. But however much they may be pinched other ways, the secretary's house is supposed to be always open to them, his women folks ready to amuse them and his wines at their free disposal. The reason no one knows, but the scheme must be an heirloom from the old days when Washington was a desert and the secretary's house about the only place open to these much-guyed representatives of foreign powers. When Mr. Fish was here he had the great house opposite Chamberlin's, recently bought by John R. McLean. Here the most lavish hospitality was dispensed by Mrs. Fish, which they could very well afford. Mr. Evarts had the establishment opposite John B. Alley's now occupied by Senator Hill, where his daughters made an enjoyable home with the doors always open. The privilege of being secretary cost him about $35,000 a year above his salary. Blaine built his big mansion for this purpose, while Secretary Frelinghuysen's wife and two daughters have kept open house for the past three years. His salary is not a fifth part of what he spends on account of his official position.

Now Senator Bayard cannot afford this outlay. He is in comfortable circumstances, worth perhaps from $150,000 to $200,000. Occasionally he gets a handsome fee in a law case, but to keep up the style of secretary of state would be a serious tax upon him. Mrs. Bayard is not in good health, and, while she and her two daughters entertain many visitors in their pretty house next door to Senator Edmunds, she would shrink from the promiscuous duties that would be thrust upon her, especially with a bachelor president in the White House. Senator Bayard is in his prime, a little stouter and grayer as the years go by, but still a young-looking and handsome man. If he goes into the cabinet it will not be with the intention of having that the last part of his public career, but rather as the beginning of a better hold upon politics. There is nothing "magnetic" about him, but four years as secretary of the treasury will give him a stronger grip upon the democratic organization, and he will know how to profit by it. And in case the campaign of 1888 should not develop according to his wishes, Delaware can always be calculated upon to return him to the senate on short notice.

Women Workers and Caste.

An American Art Teacher, in Cassell's Magazine.

To all I would say, if you are earning a reasonably comfortable living in England, do not think of coming here to do better; but if you cannot find employment at home, then come here with the determination to work earnestly. Truly you must resolve, whatsoever your hand finds to do, to do it with your might; you have not a chance of success if you are faint-hearted or wait for some one to help you. If you show yourself capable, energetic, successful, plenty will help you to do better; but if by any chance you fail, you will have to "straighten yourself up," and commence once more, with what courage you may, to win back success by your own unassisted efforts. I speak from experience and observation. You will find the life here very different from any to which you have been accustomed. You will probably suffer much for some time from the change of climate, the intense heat of the summer, the great cold of the winter; but above all, you will feel oppressed in the winter by the close warmth of the houses—whether heated by stoves, or steam, or hot air—and the insufficient ventilation, especially in the sleeping rooms. But to these things you will learn, as time goes on, to accommodate yourself, and also how to obviate their disagreeable effects.

Do not for one instant imagine that the social barriers supposed to stand in the way of advancement in England are levelled here. Whatever Americans may say, class feeling—caste—is as strong here as in the old country. In both countries a man who has intellect, education and will can surmount obstacles, and gain for himself entrance to whatever society pleases him; a woman cannot, or only now and then—not by any means as a rule. You will make plenty of pleasant acquaintances in your own position, and you will be received pleasantly by those to whom you are intellectually akin; but should they be possessed of wealth, and you be a worker, there rises immediately the barrier. You will be no more likely to be invited to their social gatherings than in England—nay, by my experience, not as likely.

Sympathy Which Came Too Late.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The suicide of a young lady school teacher at Emporia, Kansas, has brought to light a sad story. Miss Mary Larick, the teacher, was a stranger in the community. She was not very social, was morbidly sensitive, and dressed shabbily. Her neighbors began to criticise and find fault. The complaints caused the superintendent of schools to notify the objectionable teacher that her resignation would be accepted. Miss Larick bowed to the inevitable and kindly said in her letter of resignation that if she failed to give satisfaction the fault must be her own. The next day she took morphine and died, leaving a letter containing minute directions regarding the disposition of her effects. After her death it became known that she had been not only supporting herself, but that she was the mainstay of an aged father, and was educating a young brother at an eastern college. Little by little it came out that the poor woman had practised the most heroic self-denial. During all the cold weather she had never had a fire in her room, and her bed was without blankets or sufficient covering. When the people of Emporia found out these facts they began to dimly understand why the discharged teacher broke down in the midst of her misfortunes, and put an end to her pain, anguish and wretchedness. The dead woman's funeral was the occasion of considerable display, and the church was packed with people. But public sympathy came too late. After life's fitful fever the self-sacrificing daughter and sister sleeps well.

The Meanest Man Yet.

Detroit Free Press.

He got on the front platform of a Woodward avenue car yesterday morning and had a brief conversation with the driver before entering. When he sat down the subject of conversation had already been opened. It was about the state of the thermometer.

"I looked at mine as I left the house," remarked a shiverish passenger, "and it marked twelve degrees below."

"What! only twelve below?" exclaimed another. "Must be something wrong there. Mine showed fifteen and was going down then."

"Yours must have been a warm place," said the third passenger. "I have a very reliable thermometer and it showed a little over sixteen degrees below as I took the car."

Two or three others had their say, and when the cold had been brought down to twenty degrees below the mean man rose up and said:

"Gentlemen, please wait a moment."

He opened the front door and the thermometer he had hung up was handed in to him. He took it and passed it from man to man, that all might see. It registered exactly seven below. Not a word was said for a long time, but the silence was broken by the shiverish man saying:

"Well, if that thing is to be sprung on truthful men in this fashion I'll not ride on the cars again this winter!"

The Finest Drive in the World.

Chicago Journal.

The Paseo de la Reforma, in the City of Mexico, is pronounced by many travelers to be the most beautiful drive in the world. Beginning in the main plaza in the centre of the city, and going westward to the Castle of Chapultepec, the distance is about a mile. At intervals are six circles, each 400 feet in diameter. A magnificent Columbus in marble and bronze is in place, the great explorer standing on the summit of the lofty pedestal, and sitting at the four angles are the Spanish fathers to whom Mexico considers herself indebted for the present civilization. A forthcoming work is a figure of Guatimozin, the last Indian emperor of Mexico, to cost $100,000. There will also be an arch of liberty, costing $250,000, which is intended to be as durable as the mountains looking down upon it.

A Good Little Girl.

Detroit Free-Press.

"And don't you skate, little girl?" he asked as he sat down beside her. "Oh, no, sir." "But you can learn." "I guess I could, but I don't want to." "And you come here just to watch the skaters?" "Oh, no; I come to watch Mrs. R." "Who's she?" "She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it." "And why do you watch her?" "Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skating with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting; but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans and these long ones when she flirts." "And you show them to your father?" "Yes, and he takes them and puts them away, and by and by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry somebody who can't skate."

HE GOT A SEAT.

The Company was not Unreasonable in its Requirements as to Deadheads.

There were a number of parlor cars and two ordinary passenger coaches on a train which left New York for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock a few nights ago. Every seat in the passenger coaches was occupied in one way and another when the last boat arrived from New York. Among the people who came at the last moment was a fiery and untamed-looking Irishman, whose face was fringed with a wealth of ecru hair. He walked through the smoking car, found every seat occupied by two men, and then burst into the next car impetuously. The air at once became redolent of rum. He cast his eye up and down on either side of the car and saw that every seat was occupied by parcels, luggage, feet, or the sprawling forms of passengers. One or two of the seats had been turned, and one gray-haired man, who had a specially lank complement of legs, succeeded in occupying two benches by dint of stretching himself out like an octopus, and ingeniously filling in the spaces not occupied by himself on the two benches with bits of luggage. The Irishman directed toward him a glare of unusual ferocity. He walked the long length of the car twice, but the passenger carefully avoided his gaze. Apparently they were all sleeping serenely. Then he leaned against the door and carelessly placed his hand on the stove. He removed the hand, walked to the other end of the car and washed his hand carelessly with water from the ice tank. The train was now speeding across the Jersey meadows. Still, no one offered to share his seat with the latest arrival, and the Irishman went back and leaned against the door once more. Finally he raised his voice so that it could be heard a considerable distance into the next car, and remarked, with an air of philosophical observation:

"People don't seem to realize that this here is second class. It is just the same, and the first class cars are in the rear. The second-class chumps which is now occupying the seats puts on twice as many airs as the first-class ladies and gintlemen behind us. That is because they are not first class ladies and gintlemen themselves, but simply second-class chumps."

A silence of several minutes followed this speech, which was finally broken by two or three men moving toward the corners of their seats and placing their bags and satchels on the floor. Then the voice of the man in the rear rose again above the roar of the wheels.

"There is no hog like an old hog," he remarked sententiously. "A man would think that a gray beard and bald head would go along with wisdom and experience, but it ain't always the case. There is bald headed men in this world who wouldn't give a man a lift to save their sowls, though their own business may be saving sowls. Any bald-headed man with a gray beard who will wear a preacher's clothes and occupy four seats in a second class car, while working men are standing up, is a large, fat, bevel-edged hog."

The gray haired man who occupied the two benches and who wore the habiliments of a clergyman rose here, looking very red in the face, and hurried forward into the smoking car. A moment later he came back, followed by the brakeman, who wore the usual easy-going, nonchalant, and blase expression of a man of his calling.

"This man," spattered the clergyman indignantly, pointing to the red-bearded Irishman, "has been indulging in the grossest sort of personal abuse toward the passengers in this car, directing the bulk of it toward me."

The brakeman dived down into the inner recesses of his clothes, produced a paper of tobacco, partook thereof generously, and said pleasantly to the man in the red whiskers:

"What's up, Pat?"

"I was making a few general remarks about the hogs that travel on this road, and occupy four seats when they only have a right to occupy one."

"Who does it?"

"Your friend, the praist there."

The brakeman glanced down, turned the forward seat back into its proper form, tossed the clergyman's bundles on the rear seat, and then said to that gentleman:

"You're traveling on a free pass, ain't you?" "Yes." "Now, you behave yourself just exactly as if you were paying your fare, will you? That's all the road asks of you."

Characteristics of Smokers.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A gentleman who is a great "fumigator" says that he has philosophized about smokers with this result: "An even-tempered, placid man never goes to an extreme in choosing his cigar. A nervous man wants something strong and furious, a man in whom something that smokes and nothing more. There is a great deal in the way men handle a cigar. If a man smokes his cigar only enough to keep it lighted, and relishes taking it from his mouth to cast a look at the blue curl of smoke in the air, set him down as an easy going man. He has keen perceptions and delicate sensibilities. He will not create trouble, but is apt to see it out when once begun. Beware of the man who never releases the grip of his cigar and is indifferent whether it burns or not. He is cool, calculating and exacting. He is seldom energetic physically, but lives easily off those who perform the labor. The man that smokes a bit, rests a bit, and fumbles the cigar more or less, is easily affected by circumstances. If the cigar goes out frequently the man has a whole souled disposition, is a devil-may-care sort of a fellow, with a lively brain and a glib tongue, and a generally fine fund of anecdotes. The hard bite of the cigar in the mouth and smoke indifferently is a lazy man's habit. They are generally of little force, and their characters are not of the highest strata. A nervous man, who fondles his cigar a great deal, is a sort of popinjay among men. Holding the cigar constantly between the teeth, chewing it occasionally and not caring if it is lighted at all are characteristics of men who have the tenacity of bulldogs. They never forget anything or let go their holds. The fop stands his cigar on end, and the experienced smoker points it straight ahead, or almost at right angles with his course. Such have been my observations with regard to smokers."

True to the Last.

Chambers' Journal.

Quite recently the Canadian papers reported an anecdote of canine fidelity which, had it been told of a Roman Catholic soldier or a Hindu nurse, would have been bruited throughout the civilized world as an instance of humanity's supremest devotion to duty. The story as told to us is that when nearing Montreal the engine-driver of a train saw a great dog standing on the track and barking furiously. The driver blew his whistle, yet the hound did not budge, but crouching low was struck by the locomotive and killed. Some pieces of white muslin on the engine attracted the driver's notice; he stopped the train and went back. Beside the dead dog was a dead child, which, it is supposed, had wandered on the track and had gone to sleep. The poor, watchful guardian had given its signal for the train to stop; but, unheeded, had died at its post, a victim to duty.

Morrow's Crime.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Col. Morrow is soon to be tried on the charge of duplicating pay accounts. He has decided to plead guilty to the specifications presented against him, but not guilty to the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The accused denies any dishonest intention with which he is charged.

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No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Eastern papers are trying to distinguish between a receiving and a paying teller in a Colorado senatorial contest. The difference is so microscopic that the investigation is useless.

Associated press dispatches about the London explosions were read in the senate for information and the resolution offered by Senator Bayard was the result of informal talk upon the floor.

The Nation says that, outside the senators from Nevada and Colorado, there are no republican senators who will oppose the repeal of the compulsory section of the Bland silver bill.

The legislature will now have time to give its exclusive attention to state business. Judging from the number of bills introduced the legislators have in mind enough subjects to discuss and legislate upon. They propose to regulate nearly everything. They seem to have overlooked the weather however.

The bill for the protection of forests, now in the hands of the house forestry committee, should receive the earnest attention of our legislators. We trust they will not pass it by as a matter of little importance. The saving of our few remaining forests and preservation of the sources of water supply is a subject of grave import, as directly affecting the present and prospective welfare of the state and the country at large.

El Paso should be well represented at the silver convention. All the delegates should attend. A few cannot. We suggest that any alternates who can go should give their names to Mr. Reuben Berrey, who will probably be able to inform them of any vacancies. There will be a reduction in railroad fares. The St. James hotel has given a rate of two dollars a day for board. The convention in many respects will be the most important ever held in Colorado.

Parliament will be asked to vote a dotation to the Princess Beatrice. The London Truth says that it is by no means sure that parliament will make the grant. The understanding has been that if there was any surplus remaining of the amounts appropriated to support the throne, the surplus should be returned to the treasury. But this has not been done and the queen has now a very handsome fortune as the result of her savings. It is felt that the queen should under the circumstances look after her younger children.

According to the New York Tribune almanac the following is the vote for president:

Cleveland	4,874,980
Blaine	4,851,981
Butler	175,370
St. John	150,360

The smallness of the vote of Butler and St. John is a surprise. Their united vote is about equal to the vote cast for the prohibition amendment in Ohio in 1883. While Cleveland has a plurality of 23,000 over Blaine he lacked over 300,000 votes of being elected by a majority vote.

The new dynamite outrage that we record this morning must create intense indignation. This warfare is of the most cowardly. If there were great grievances, and it was attempted to injure the authors of these grievances, there might be some palliation for such conduct, if not justification. But in most cases the lives of the innocent are endangered by these explosions. They will create alarm and anxiety among all who travel or visit public places. This attempt to inspire terrorism is cowardly and devilish. There can be no punishment too severe for the authors of the dreadful deed.

Apparently our officers have done nothing whatever about arresting the boy who stabbed the Chinaman in the postoffice last week. It is too serious a matter to overlook. Eye witnesses state that the Chinaman was attending to his own business when several boys began pushing him about and jeering at him. The Chinaman did not resent this, but pushed one of the boys out of the way so as to get out of the room. One of the boys handed the boy pushed a knife who then stabbed the Chinaman in the face. The stabbing had no excuse whatever. Had the person stabbed been a prominent citizen instead of a Chinaman it would not have been overlooked. But our officers seem to think that it was only a Chinaman stabbed, and that it was of small moment. It seems to us all the more reason for punishing the young desperadoes. We cannot afford to have the most helpless member of society treated in this way, nor will it be safe to have boys at large in this community who will do such deeds. It is time that something was done. Our city marshal and police could well spare a little of their time in looking up this case.

Governor Routt is said to be happy. He must laugh easy. In the beginning of the senatorial fight in August last, Messrs. Chaffee and Teller pledged him that if he would carry Arapahoe against Senator Hill, he should be the candidate against Hill, and that they would all support him. All the anti-Hill strength was to be his. At the beginning of the session it was found that most of the anti-Hill vote outside of Arapahoe could not be turned over to Routt. During the campaign, however, care was taken to nominate anti-Hill men who would not support [Routt]. It was found when the contest began in January that Routt could not command over fifteen votes. It was necessary for him to withdraw in order to beat Senator Hill. Teller's men would not go to Routt, but Routt men would go to Teller. This shows the inside of the campaign and the shrewdness of Mr. Teller. The logic of the situation was that Teller was the only man to beat Hill, but we can hardly see how Routt can be pleased under these circumstances. He was induced by his confederates to spend a large amount of money to beat Senator Hill, and then the same men after promising support made his nomination impossible. This should make him anything but happy. A man don't like to be sold out or used as a cat's paw. It is rumored that the money he spent in the Arapahoe contest and the state convention was returned before he agreed to turn his strength over to Teller. This may or may not be true but is an explanation of some queer proceedings.

The discussion in the house yesterday of the right of the senate to originate appropriation bills was timely. Mr. Hurd complained that the senate was frequently exercising this right. There can be little question but what Mr. Hurd was right. The senate was given certain exclusive duties like the ratification of treaties. It was intended to give the house of representatives the exclusive right to vote money and supplies. In Federalist, number 57, there is a very important discussion of this point which clearly shows that the design of the founders of the government was to give the house of representatives the exclusive right to originate appropriations. It says "The house of representatives can not "only refuse but they alone can propose "supplies requisite for the support of govern-"ment. They in a word hold the purse; "that powerful instrument by which we "behold, in the history of the British constitu-"tion, an infant and humble representation of "the people gradually enlarging the sphere of "its activity and importance, and finally "reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, "all the overgrown prerogatives of the other "branches of the government. This power "over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as "the most complete and effectual weapon, "with which any constitution can arm the "immediate representation of the people for "obtaining a redress of every grievance and "for carrying into effect every just and salu-"tary measure." The analogy with the British constitution is still further carried out and leaves no room for doubt that it was the intention to have all appropriations originate in the house.

At this writing nothing has been heard from General Stewart, though news may be received in the later dispatches. The last definite news was forwarded from General Stewart's camp on the day of the battle which was fought about 100 miles north of Khartoum on January 17th. This news was sent to General Wolseley at Korti by couriers and was received by him on January 21st. General Wolseley's dispatch was dated Korti, January 21st, 3 p. m. This dispatch was received in our office on the evening of January 21st and published in the GAZETTE on the morning of January 22d. At the time of the battle, therefore, General Stewart was within four days' communication with the war office in London. Nine days have now passed since the battle and still there is no further news. It will be seen therefore that there is abundant reason for the alarm that is felt for General Stewart's safety. The distance from Korti where General Wolseley is, to Metemneh, near which the battle was fought, is 400 miles by the Nile but only 175 miles across the desert. The difference is caused by a great bend in the stream. In view of these facts General Wolseley's explanations in his dispatch of yesterday have done little toward diminishing the anxiety of the people about the safety of the command.

The speeches delivered by Senator Teller, General Hamill and Governor Routt after the election were that all had acted not for men but for the party. This is a very plausible way of putting it and always sounds well. But as a matter of fact they all acted directly to the contrary. It is not necessary to go back of the caucus. A caucus is a primary where there may be a first expression of opinion. The party senatorial caucus is held so that the party may consult and decide on some united action to be taken in the joint convention. The joint convention practically ceases to be a deliberative body and only registers the will of the caucus of the party in the majority. Now if the candidates against one man unite and hold a caucus before the party caucus, and this united party is in the majority, the party caucus ceases to be a caucus because it only registers the will of the caucus of the majority. This is destructive of all party organization, because all the members of the party are not allowed to participate in the real cause that shapes the policy and action of the party. It is unrepublican for any controlling faction to hold any preliminary caucus to the party caucus. It is contrary to the best precedents and sentiments of the party. No man wishes to attend a primary and vote in the air because a clique in the party that happens to control has fixed things beforehand. A party cannot caucus against itself. No one asserted this more strongly than Hamill in the state convention of 1880 which elected delegates to Chicago. The Grant men held a caucus and excluded the Blaine and Sherman men. This caucus dictated the policy that was to be pursued in the convention. Hamill rightly held that the whole party had a right to participate in such a caucus. Otherwise the minority would be simply puppets, and their constituents might as well be unrepresented. This is simple and unchallenged republican doctrine. We say, therefore, that in this clique caucusing before the party caucus, so that over twenty republican legislators were practically prevented from participating in the party councils, these men acted in a way most inimical to the party. These are the machine politics that foment bolts and prevent party harmony.

THE THUNDERER.

On January 1st the London Times celebrated its one hundredth birthday. It notices the fact in this brief paragraph:

"The Times writes its own history day by day along with the history of the world, and there is no need that we should now attempt in any way to recall the nature of its long relations with the public and its persistent influence upon public affairs. But we may say that whatever mistakes may have been made and whatever shortcomings we may have to regret—and all journals like individuals are liable to error—we have always acted upon the principle of keeping ourselves thoroughly independent of government favor and party influence, and shall endeavor to maintain that principle to the last."

No higher tribute could be paid a paper than this and the Times is perhaps deserving of this more than any paper now published. It became the leading newspaper in London largely because it was the first to print the paper by steam. It was thus able to print later news and yet go to the readers as early as its contemporaries. But when we speak of the Times now we mean much more than a paper that publishes news. If we were to judge the Times simply as a newspaper, it is doubtful if we could say that it holds the leading place among London journals. The Telegraph and Daily News far outstripped it in the Franco-Prussian and Turkish wars as newspapers. But the Times has other qualities that entitle it still to be called the leading newspaper, not only of England but the world. For half a century it has been the greatest force in moulding public opinion in England. To-day it is the paper that even the world looks to for an expression of opinion on any great international event. The opinion of the Times on our politics is regarded in this country as more expressive of English opinion than that of any English paper. The reason for this is given in the last sentence of the above quotation from the Times. It has never been identified with any party or administration. It has always been free to praise or condemn. This has thus vastly enlarged its sphere and made its editorial opinion respected. A party organ is limited in its sphere. It must endorse its party when it is undeserved; it must be quiet when severe criticism should be made. For this reason the Times has a large influence. It does not voice the opinion of any party. Its praise and condemnation are felt to be impartial and are therefore effective. It lacks only a few months of fifty years since Sir Robert Peel in delivering the seals of office to his king wrote this letter to the editor of the Times:

If I do not offer the expressions of personal gratitude, it is because I feel that such expressions would do injustice to the character of a support which was given exclusively on the highest and most independent grounds of public principle. I can say this with truth, as I am addressing one whose person even is unknown to me, and who during my tenure of power, studiously avoided every species of intercourse which could throw a suspicion upon the motives by which he was actuated. I should, however, be doing an injustice to my feelings if I were to retire from office without one word of acknowledgment, without at least assuring you of the admiration with which I witnessed, during the arduous contest in which I was engaged, the daily exhibition of that extraordinary ability to which I was indebted for a support the more valuable because it was an impartial and discriminating support.

The editor at this time was Captain Sterling. It was under his editorship that the paper was styled in derision, "The Thunderer" because Sterling began one of his articles, "When we thundered the day before yesterday." But the one using this epithet spoke wiser than he knew. When Emerson entered the Times building he says, "We walked with some circumspection, as if we were entering a powder mill." This will express, though mocking in tone, the feeling toward the Times when it launched forth as the great public censor some half a century ago. Its criticisms were feared and listened to by cabinets and parliament. Its utterances had wonderful influence with the nation because the paper was always English and patriotic, and never a party organ. When the ministry hesitated to begin the Crimean war, and parliament was in doubt, the Times boldly declared for war and the ministry followed its advice. Perhaps no event in its career showed its influence as much as this. Archdeacon Denison, in a sermon in Wells cathedral a few years ago, said: "If scripture said one thing in England, and the Times newspaper another, five hundred out of every five hundred and ten people would believe the Times."

Master spirits like Delane have directed the policy of the Times. But there have been associated with the editors the most brilliant writers in every department of literature. Among them were publicists like Brougham, Harcourt, Robert Lowe, and Disraeli; theologians like Newman, Dean Milman and Dean Stanley; literary men like Macaulay, Moore and Tom Taylor. All these have been regular and constant contributors. It is hardly a wonder that it achieved such a leading influence with such writers. The Times has greater competition now, but it has lost nothing of its prestige as a moulder of public opinion. It is still the organ of the English nation. It is still looked to for its utterance in a national crisis, when the weal of the nation is more thought of than the rise or fall of a ministry. Such a paper is an honor to journalism and is a splendid example of the higher field which a journal may occupy.

There is great pressure brought to bear on the southern members of the house of representatives to vote for the bill retiring General Grant. Much is said about the manly way in which Grant treated the south immediately after the war. The Hon. James Speed, who was attorney general during the latter part of Lincoln's administration and the early part of Johnson's, gives the following reminiscence, which is very creditable to Grant:

I was at that time, as you know, in the cabinet of President Johnson, and in my capacity as attorney general a case came before me very soon after the surrender at Appomattox which I will relate.

General Bradley Johnson, of the confederate army, was at that surrender and received there a military parole. With that in his possession he was arrested and imprisoned in Baltimore, being under an indictment for treason. He addressed a letter to General Grant from prison, inclosing his parole. Upon receipt of it General Grant at once wrote to the president a most positive and emphatic letter, demanding the discharge and release of General Johnson. The letter, while respectful, was most determined. It took the ground, afterward fully established, that the military paroles were not to be violated by civil arrests.

President Johnson, however, was not disposed to acquiesce. He laid the matter before me for an opinion. I saw the difficulty presented by the legal aspects of the case and proposed to the president that I would avoid it, if possible, by consultation with General Grant. I found General Grant in his office and spoke of the legal difficulties, and suggested that he withdraw the letter he had written to the president and ask that a pardon be issued to General Johnson, which would solve the difficulty. This he positively refused to do, or in any way yielded the position taken by him that his paroles were to be respected. He expressed his unalterable determination that they should not be violated. Said he:

"That is the way General Lee and I understood it at the time, and I will be drawn and quartered before they shall be violated." He added that he would take the same stand in every case that might arise.

He agreed to write the letter proposed, asking the pardon. I said I would send for it. He said: "No, I will write it now." Turning to his table, he wrote the letter with his own hand in a very few moments. It was a model in its clear statements. It expressed his fixed determination to have his paroles observed, and from that time the law was settled that they were to be respected. I had the pardon prepared at once and signed by the president, and General Johnson was discharged.

The death of Colonel Burnaby in the recent engagement of General Stewart with the Arabs at Abou Klea wells caused profound grief throughout England. He was not generally known in this country except as the author of "A Ride to Khiva." The following more detailed account of his life from the New York Tribune may interest some of our readers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, better known as Captain Burnaby, who is reported to have fallen in the engagement near Metemneh, was educated at Harrow and subsequently at a German university. He joined the royal horse guards blue as cornet in 1859, became a great favorite in English society and developed a characteristic taste for travel and adventure. His best known journey was undertaken late in November, 1875, and is described in "A Ride to Khiva," a fascinating volume. At that time Russian diplomatists were accustomed to disclaim any intention of striking at India, or of extending the dominion of the czar a long way across the steppes of Central Asia. Captain Burnaby told many terrible stories of the dealings of General Kaufman with the tribes of Turkestan, and earned the hearty dislike of the Russian officers by repeating their boasts respecting India. His experience in Khiva converted him into an anti-Russian of the fiercest type.

In 1876 and 1877 Captain Burnaby made an extended tour in Asia Minor, returning to London soon after the outbreak of the Russian-Turkish war. He traveled from Scutari to Angora and Ezingan and thence by the Euphrates to Erzerum, where he inspected the fortifications. He then proceeded to Bayazid, a Turkish fortress on the right of their strategic line of defence. This stronghold is distant about three hours march from Persia and twelve hours from Erivan. At this place he found it was simply impossible to get over the mountains to Van owing to the heavy snows, and he therefore determined to return to Persia and visit Khoy, where he stayed some days. Here he ascertained that the Persians were busily occupied in preparing a camp for 10,000 men, and they openly declared their intention to join Russia in the event of a war between that power and Turkey. From Khoy he rode through the Kotoor Pass to Van, the capital of Armenia. From Van he had an exceedingly rough march over the mountains covered with snow to Kars. He also visited Batum and Trebizond, and returned to London with ample materials for an interesting volume. He did not remain in England to write it, but went to the scene of war in the Balkan, accompanying the Turkish army as a newspaper correspondent, and sharing in Suleiman's disasters and retreat. He subsequently took part in the Egyptian campaign in a similar capacity.

Captain Burnaby was an indefatigable and intelligent traveler, and a man of unquestioned courage and literary industry. He had an inborn love of adventure and novelty, was ready at any time for any sudden enterprise, whether a balloon-ride across the channel or an arduous campaign, and was a persistent contributor to English journals on public questions—especially the eastern question. His age was forty-three.

The president has just appointed the Hon Carroll D. Wright commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics. This is one of the wisest appointments. Mr. Wright has for years past been commissioner of the bureau of labor and industry in Massachusetts. His reports have been distinguished for thorough investigation and impartial conclusions. He has been a pioneer in this work. The Massachusetts reports are by far the most valuable published in this country. They have suggested many genuine labor reforms which have greatly benefited the masses. Such reports will do much to shape legislation and the policy of our capitalists so that the trades unions will have less influence.

PERSONAL.

Harvard college is worth $4,800,000.

Frederick Douglass is said to be worth $150,000.

King Alphonso, of Spain, has joined the Masons.

Robert Browning, the poet, aged 73, is about to remarry.

John Kelly is going south to seek a renewal of his health.

Germany has 200,000 tramps, according to recent reports.

Two Boston papers are booming Kate Field for governor of Utah.

The tonnage of the Great Eastern is computed to exceed that of Noah's ark.

Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the late president, has entered Vassar college.

There will be sixty-nine army officers retired during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The interior of the Washington monument will be lighted with 125 Edison electric lights.

Ex-President Hayes is reported as having ninety-eight Leghorn hens in his poultry yard.

General Fremont's son, John C. Fremont, jr., has become a lieutenant in the regular army.

The Rev. F. G. Lee, author of a book of ghost stories, refers to Darwin as "the priest of dirt-worship."

Adrian Hitt, a Scholes Indian, walked from New York to San Francisco and back, and won $5,000 thereby.

Dr. Carver, the marksman, is going to England to give an exhibition of his skill before the Prince of Wales.

Speaker Graham, of the Pennsylvania house, is a peculiar looking man. He has no eye-lashes, and wears a big wig.

Governor Crittenden's message to the Missouri legislature contains 38,000 words, and would fill nineteen columns of a newspaper.

Mme. Kate Rolla, reported last week as having made a successful debut as Lucia in Milan, is Mrs Kate Wheat Rammelsberg, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Judge David Davis says that his worst friend is a woman whose poetry he once laughed at. This was twenty-eight years ago, and she still hates him.

It is said that Mr. Connery, lately editor of the New York Truth, is making arrangements to bring out a new penny paper in New York some time this month.

The skin of Campi, the Paris murderer, has been tanned, and will be used in binding the books and documents relating to his crime which were published.

Henry H. Gorringe, formerly lieutenant commander, who brought the New York obelisk from Egypt, is seriously ill in New York of sleeplessness and a stroke of partial paralysis.

A New York lady is said to have a dress of spun glass trimmed with cut crystal beads, the glass being in the palest amber tone, in exact coloring of the hair of the fair wearer.

The king of Sweden is said to be trying to marry his second son, Prince Oscar, to Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, his recent visit to England having that object in view.

President Grevy has ordered a medical report upon the mental state of Louise Michel. If she be declared insane he will liberate her under a guarantee on the part of her friends to provide for her.

A trio of sporting men in Pittsburg thought to make a raise by stealing Ellen Terry's pet dog and holding it for a ransom, but the actress' friends put detectives on their track and spoiled the scheme.

Ben Perley Poore, the veteran Washington correspondent, is reported to have once declared that he could produce 1,000 speeches of his own which had been delivered by some one else in congress.

It is rumored that John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, will be a candidate for United States senator before the next Ohio legislature, and he has already begun laying the wires to secure his election.

General William Thompson, of Bismarck, D. T., was one of the Masons who assisted in laying the corner stone of the Washington monument, and he will visit Washington next month to be present at the dedication.

By her marriage the Princess Beatrice will become sister-in-law to the Prince of Bulgaria, and curiously, sister-in-law to her own niece, the daughter of the Princess Alice, who is married to the elder brother of Beatrice's betrothed.

Sol Miller, editor of the Kansas Chief, published at Troy, Kan., is already in the field for the next presidential fight, and at the head of the first column the Chief announces "For president in 1888, James G. Blaine."

Governor Hill has his eye on the presidency and like his predecessor in the gubernatorial chair of New York, is taking a lively interest in the criminal classes. He wants to find some less painful death than hanging for murderers, and suggests electricity.

Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York Ledger, says he has an imaginary censor in an old country lady who reads the paper aloud to her children, and objects to finding a word in a story which she need hesitate about explaining to her little grandchildren when they ask what it means.

Vassar college has recently received from Mr. Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, the distinguished Shakespearean scholar and editor, a gift of $1,000 to establish a prize fund. The income to be divided into two prizes, which are to be granted to the two highest successful competitors in essays on some Shakespearean or Elizabethan subject.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low,
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea;—
Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills;
Drugs and medicine, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried,
"Frightening Death," I coolly replied,
"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me;
"Wife is comin' around," said he,
"I re'lly think she will worry through:
She scolds me just as she used to do.
All the people have poohed and slurred—
All the neighbors have their word;
'Twas better to perish, some of 'm say,
Then be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care
And His remedies—light and water and air.
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said,
"God's be the glory, as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicines made by men.

St. Louis Democrat, November 14, 1874.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

The union religious services begun in our city the second week in January have so steadily increased in interest and attendance that it has been decided to continue them for the fourth week. Having been held successively at the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, they will be held during the coming week at the Congregational church. Services will be held at the Congregational church every afternoon except Saturday, at three o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7.30. There will be no union service on Monday evening as Dr. De LaMatyr's lecture on Daniel is given at the Methodist church that evening, a lecture by the way which falls well into line with the spirit of the meetings.

A French writer, M. Guyau, has published a book with the singular title, "Esquisse d'une morale sans obligation ou sanction," "Outline of a morality without obligation or sanction." Such a morality might at first thought seem absurd. But M. Guyau attempts to show ability to do right implies the reasonableness and propriety of doing right. Duty with him proceeds from capacity. One should not say, "I ought, therefore I can; but I can, therefore I ought." In other words, M. Guyau has brought forward more forcibly a side of morality which has sometimes been overlooked.

A letter to the Nation gives the following case of telepathy: "Several years ago an officer of the United States navy while on the Pacific ocean at the hour of midnight was walking to and fro on his vessel. Suddenly he heard a splash in the water and rushing to the side of the vessel he saw the form of his father struggling in the waves. He immediately consulted his watch, noted the hour and reported the circumstance to his commanding officer. The next mail brought the intelligence that his father who was a professor at West Point had committed suicide by drowning on the very night and about the same hour that the apparition had been seen by him."

True faith works by love. Political partisanship is not apt to work that way. The attempts which were rife in the late campaign to sow seeds of dissension between north and south should be put an end to in the interests of religion no less than patriotism. It is with pleasure that we transfer from the Chicago Advance the following editorial on progress at the south:

The table showing the percentage of silent voters in the various states at the last election, to which we make brief reference elsewhere, seems hardly to sustain the theory that the negro vote was extensively and forcibly suppressed. The non-voting population in the south, to be sure, was larger than in any other section, but there was no such disproportion between those states and various others as we should expect if that charge were proven. As we have stated, the silent vote in South Carolina was the same as that in Rhode Island, sixty-two per cent, while in Georgia it was very nearly as large. In Louisiana it was fifty-five; in Mississippi, fifty six, larger than in California, where it was but fifty-one. Alabama's silent vote was forty-seven per cent., almost the same as Massachusetts', which was forty-five. Other southern states seem to show fairly the average interest in political matters. How far the silent votes in these states is to be accounted for by the "shot gun policy" theory, which has been so much emphasized since November, it is not easy to determine. That there has been coercion exercised in some localities, there seems good reason to believe; that it has been wide-spread seems to us an unwarranted conclusion.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Boston, is an astute observer and a life-long friend of the colored people. He reports a conversation lately held with an intelligent negro who was one of the sergeants of his regiment during the war, has since acquired an education, and has been influential among his race in Georgia. The former sergeant says emphatically that force or fraud has comparatively little to do with the diminution of the colored vote. He believes that the black men, disappointed by their political history during the ascendency of the republican party, have largely grown indifferent to the franchise, and are realizing the truth of what their best friends have told them, what he says he himself told them while a leader in politics. "What you need is not politics, but education and property. If you get into politics without these you are bound to be beaten. The side that has brains and property is sure to win." Colonel Higginson vouches for the integrity of this witness. He is presumably not prejudiced in favor of the white man, and his judgment seems worthy of respect.

Meanwhile, in industrial matters, the south is making the most gratifying progress; and with increasing business prosperity, increasing demand for labor, there cannot fail to come an increasing appreciation of the laborer. The Baltimore Manufacturer's Record gives a cheerful review of the business growth in that section for 1884. In the fourteen states usually named as southern, eighteen hundred and sixty-five new enterprises were born during the twelve months, with an aggregate capital of upward of $105,000,000. Of this capital, the largest amounts were placed in Alabama, where $16,000,000 was invested; Kentucky, with $21,000,000; Texas, with $10,000,000; Virginia, $13,000,000. The wide range of the industries thus recorded is equally significant. In the mountains are some extensive mining operations. Of general manufacture, almost every branch is represented. There are cotton and woolen mills, machine shops, founderies, saw and planing mills, furniture, carriage and wagon factories. While the capital invested is largely from the north and west, the southern people seem to have thrown off their old sluggishness, and to have awakened to a lively faith in their own future.

The "Gentiles" in Utah are taking much encouragement from the vigorous administration of Chief Justice Zane, who evidently means that the statutes against polygamy shall make themselves felt. We have already given our readers the account of one trial and conviction prosecuted in face of much difficulty. It was not the only one. Other offenders are now in jail awaiting indictment, and several Mormons for whom the federal marshal was seeking have found it prudent to seclude themselves. A serious blow at the hierarchy is given in a recent judicial decision touching the property of a polygamist dying intestate. Under this decision his wives, other than the first, and her children have no claim against the estate. The school question, too, has come to the front. The public schools of the territory are nurseries for the Mormon faith which all citizens are forced to sustain. But now, relying on judicial support, the residents of a strong non-Mormon ward in Salt Lake have made a quite general refusal to pay the taxes levied on a new school-house, contending that support of sectarian schools cannot be required by law. They soon mean to make a test case of it and the Mormons are fully alive to its important bearings. The matter is exciting profound interest in the territory.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Nomination—Commodore Samuel R. Franklin to be rear admiral.

The death of ex-Mayor Joseph M. Weightman of Boston is announced.

The remains of Owney Geoghan, the pugilist, have reached New York.

Hamburg police have warning of a plot to blow up the bourse with dynamite.

Lake county offers Mr. Tingley S. Wood for chairman of the silver convention.

A suspicious looking box was found in the lobby of the Montreal postoffice last evening, supposed to contain dynamite.

Sharp earthquake shocks were felt in San Francisco at 1.35 yesterday morning and at 9 last evening. No damage is reported.

During December, 1884, the exports of merchandise from the United States were valued at $91,294,810, while the imports were only $52,139,307.

In a match game of billiards at Chicago last night between Schaefer and Slosson for $500 a side and the former won by 81 points. The score at the close stood Schaefer 800, Slosson 719.

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STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Unanimous Against the Loco Bounty.

Charges Against Judge Goddard to be Investigated.

A Rich Mining Strike Reported from the San Juan.

Colorado Legislature.

HOUSE.

DENVER, January 26.—The house came to order at 2:30 p. m. with Speaker Stuart in the chair. After prayer the roll was called, revealing a fair number of cases of absence but with a quorum present. Leave of absence was asked for Messrs. Hunter, Chacon and Berger, the last named being reported as still sick but somewhat better.

Speaker Stuart stated that he had in his hand very specific charges against Judge Luther N. Goddard and if the house desired they would be read.

Mr. Gilmore asked if they were the same charges which had been made before, and if so were they signed by the same person and in ink?

Speaker Stuart replied that the charges were very distinct and specific, that they alleged charges against Judge Goddard of bribery in office and other offences, and gave the names of witnesses, etc. They were signed by the same person, who had formerly preferred charges to the house and in ink.

On motion it was ordered to read the report. It was signed by E. P. Johnson and made nine specific charges against Judge Goddard of receiving bribes and making contracts to receive bribes varying in amount from $500 to $0,000. The latter sum was stated to have been agreed upon between Judge Goddard and Peter Hendrie as a consideration for the former deciding a suit which might arise against the latter by Judge Goddard's court, and it was charged that $500 of this sum has been paid. It was charged that Judge Goddard before his election had entered into agreements with several persons to whom he promised the office of clerk of his court in consideration of sums varying from $500 to $1,000, and that when he was elected he gave the office to a different person, who withheld the fees of the court until the parties promised had been paid the money given by them. It was further charged that a receiver had been appointed illegally in several case, particularly for the Robinson and Stone mines, and that the people's mine, the receiver in the last named institution being a brother-in-law of Judge Goddard, named Abbot, and the appointment being made to secure the funds in the bank for the use of Judge Goddard. It was charged that Judge Goddard is now engaged in trying to buy off witnesses against himself. The alteration between Judge Goddard himself referred to in the house on a former occasion he claimed to have been an attack upon him by Judge Goddard and a party of his friends armed with revolvers. The charges conclude with the assertion that if an investigation is granted he would assist the legislature to the full extent of his power, and would prove other charges which he did not deem it advisable to state at the present time, but would show a record of judicial corruption never before equalled.

At the conclusion of the reading of the charges Mr. Ashley offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges against Judge Goddard.

Mr. Bradley proceeded to second the resolution in a short speech in which he took occasion to say he didn't believe there was one word of truth in the charges against Judge Goddard. He was proceeding to give a history of the trouble between Judge Goddard and Johnson, when he was called to order by Mr. Kohn on the ground that the question of the truth of the charges was not before the house, and that it was out of place to prejudice the minds of the members in the matter.

The point was decided well taken.

On motion of Mr. Vince it was decided to keep the charges from being placed on record until reported back by the investigating committee.

Mr. Ashley's resolution was adopted, and the speaker in compliance with its provisions proceeded to appoint a committee of five attorneys to investigate the charges against Judge Goddard. The committee selected are Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Kohn, Quinlan and Vince.

The committee on judiciary reported back house bill No. 1 with its recommendation.

Mr. Barker offered a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five, two from the senate and three from the house, to visit state institutions accompanied by the presiding officer of each body of the legislature.

A good deal of discussion followed as to who should constitute the visiting committee. It appeared to be a prevailing idea that the committee on public buildings and appropriations should be sent.

It was suggested by Mr. Campbell that the speaker could make up the committee from the different committees named.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. De Mary offered a resolution calling on the committee on irrigation enquiring whether any person or corporation has the right to collect a royalty for the use of water. Adopted.

Mr. De Mary offered a resolution calling upon the committee to ascertain whether any water company can refuse to furnish water to irrigate school lands. Adopted.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution empowering the special committee on railroads to ascertain the cost of poles on which any of the railroads of the state are members, the salaries of the officers of such poles and their relations to the salaries paid to employees of the railroad companies, and to ascertain the amount paid annually in the shape of commissions in the state or outside of it to secure traffic.

Mr. Vince inquired the motive of the resolution.

Mr. Hughes opposed the resolution on the ground that it would cost in the too great outlay, and that it would simply give the committee the right to pry into the private affairs of railroads and could do no good.

A motion by Mr. Vince to lay the resolution on the table was adopted.

The following new bills were introduced and read by title:

No. 192, Kohn, to repeal an act entitled "An act to secure liens to mechanics and others," and to repeal all other acts in relation thereto, approved March 2, 1883, and to enact in lieu thereof an act to secure liens to mechanics and others.

No. 193, Gilmore, relating to actions for assumpsit on an office or a franchise.

No. 194, Gilmore, to amend the act relating to procedure in civil actions in courts of justice.

No. 195, Gilmore, to enforce the attendance of children at public schools.

No. 196, Ferguson, concerning attorneys, and repealing section 138 of an act entitled an act concerning counties, county officers and county governments, etc.

No. 197, Ferguson, to legalize mechanics' unions and the refusal of workmen to labor for any person or persons.

No. 198, Ferguson, to prohibit persons from giving checks on banks in which they have no funds, and making such offense a crime, etc.

No. 199, Ashley, to amend section 50 of chapter 69 of the statutes entitled "Lunatics."

No. 200, Ashley, to appropriate $40,000 from certain funds of state, the interest, permanent improvement, permanent and income funds, to the capitol fund for the purpose of constructing a capitol building.

No. 201, Prince, to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the use of water for irrigation and providing for the setting of priority of rights thereto, etc.

No. 202, Kohn, to establish a state normal school for training teachers, to appropriate money therefor, and to provide for its maintenance and government.

No. 203, Hughes, to provide court chambers for district judges.

No. 204, Barker, making it a misdemeanor for any person to obtain board and lodging in any hotel or boarding house by means of any deception or false or fraudulent statement or pretence.

No. 205, Barker, to amend chapter 52, of the general statutes, entitled "Industrial schools."

No. 206, Bradley, to regulate the payment of wages to employes.

No. 207, Quinlan, to amend section 55 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of revenue, and to repeal certain acts in relation thereto."

No. 208, Quinlan, to regulate and vote contracts to mine more than 2,000 pounds of coal as a ton.

No. 209, Quinlan, to repeal section 21 of an act to provide for the branding, herding and care of stock and to repeal certain acts in relation thereto, etc.

No. 210, Quinlan, to secure the prompt payment of employees of corporations.

No. 211, Quinlan, to amend section 6 of article 14 of the state constitution.

No. 212, Quinlan, to amend chapter 109 of the general statutes entitled "An act in relation to municipal corporations."

No. 213, Collins, to amend an act to protect the public health and regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Colorado.

No. 214, Collins, concerning railroads and to provide for the appointment of commissioners and to prosecute their duties.

No. 215, Vaughn, to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act providing a system of civil procedure in civil actions in courts of justice of this state."

No. 216, Prince, relating to duties of county commissioners.

No. 220, Vince, providing that municipal corporations of the state shall not be required to give bond for the purpose of taking an appeal or having writs of error made.

No. 221, by Prince, to provide court chambers and other accommodations for district judges and district attorneys.

House joint memorial No. 2 to congress by Mr. Bradley to the benefit of Anson Guice.

The following bills were read the second time and referred: House bills No. 97, 98, 102, 106, 108, 109, 110, 115, 116, 151, 157, 111.

A motion until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SENATE.

The senate convened at 2:30 p. m. Lieutenant-Governor Browne in the chair. Roll call was made and the journal read and approved. Senator Buttner introduced some petitions from citizens of Garfield county signed by citizens irrespective of party, remonstrating against the contest made by Mr. Eddy. Referred to the committee on elections.

Senator Stevenson presented a petition from the board of trade of Grand Junction asking for an appropriation to construct a wagon bridge across the Grand river at that place. Referred to the committee on roads and bridges. The county claims that it is financially unable to build the bridge and hence aid is asked from the state.

The lieutenant-governor, pursuant to the resolution of Senator Hare, referred the various subjects in the governor's message to appropriate committees.

Senator Carpenter introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain the expense of the contemplated change of executive and judicial officers to Garfield county. The committee also to be empowered to investigate the use of the contingent fund of 1883, and what the cost of supplying the legislature with stationery and furniture and to examine into such other matters deemed necessary in connection with the executive, judicial and legislative departments. Laid over under the rules.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the printing committee:

S. B. No. 107, Senator Hale, to amend the act concerning revenue.

S. B. No. 108, Senator Hale, for an act more definitely defining the north boundary line of Delta and Mesa and the south boundary line of Gunnison and Garfield counties.

No. 109, by Senator Archuleta, to provide for the election of county attorneys.

No. 110, by Senator Tedmon, for an act to amend an act concerning roads and highways.

No. 113, by Senator Howard, for an act concerning apprentices.

No. 114, Senator Freeman, for an act to provide for the assessment and collection of revenue.

No. 115, by Senator Galloway, for an act to provide for additional round-up districts.

No. 116, Senator Lee, to amend the act concerning chattel mortgages.

No. 117, by Senator Tedmon, to establish, organize and incorporate the Colorado house of correction and reform school.

No. 118, by Senator Butcher, to fix and define the boundary line between the county of Summit and the county of Eagle.

No. 119, by Senator Butcher, to amend section 6 of chapter [illegible] of the code of civil procedure.

Senate bill No. 120, by Senator Stevenson, to amend an act concerning garnishment.

No. 121, Senator Stevenson, to amend section 28 of chapter [illegible] of the code of civil procedure.

S. B. No. 119, by Senator Carpenter, to repeal an act concerning the payment of bounties on wolves and coyotes was read the third time.

Senator Hare's motion was opposed to repeal of the law, as the present law was beneficial to stockmen and sheepmen.

Senator Hare's motion to lay the bill on the table lost.

The bill then passed by a vote of 19 to 2. The emergency clause was then adopted by a vote of 18 to 3.

A message was received from the house that S. B. No. 45, in relation to judicial districts, had been passed.

S. B. No. 25, by Senator Carpenter, to repeal section 7 of chapter 45 of the general laws concerning county officers, was read the third time and passed by a vote of 20 to [illegible]. The emergency clause was adopted and it was agreed to.

No. 37, by Senator Carpenter, to repeal the act concerning counties on mountain lands was read the third time and passed by a vote of 22 to none against. The emergency clause was adopted and it was agreed to.

On motion of Senator Bostwick the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for consideration of S. B. No. 4, in relation to the repeal of an act concerning cocoa or poison weed, Senator Howard in the chair.

Senator Bowden said it had been referred to the committee of the whole to obtain the opinion of senators as to the payment of outstanding certificates.

Senator Carpenter thought that the outstanding certificates should be paid.

Senator Tedmon said that some provisions should be made to pay the outstanding certificates. A separate bill should be passed for their payment. The present bill should be passed immediately. Senator Tedmon severely denounced the enormity of the crime in the bounty on cocoa made on the state treasury. He declared that during the past ten days, as he had been informed, enough had been paid out on that weed as bounty to run the legislature for ninety days.

Senator Greene offered an amendment that the repeal of the act should not affect the certificates now outstanding. Agreed to.

The emergency clause was adopted.

Senator Bowen moved that when the committee arose it report back to the senate with recommendation to the effect that the bill receive its passage as amended.

Senator Butcher called attention to incorrectness of the title, which was amended.

On motion of Senator Bostwick the committee arose and Senator Howard reported to the senate the recommendation of the committee of the whole.

On motion of Senator Bostwick the senate agreed to the amendments of the committee of the whole and adopted the report.

On motion of Senator Cornish the senate adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A Rich Strike.

DENVER, January 26.—A Silverton special to the Tribune-Republican says: The above information just received from the Mountain is to the effect that the largest and most important strike since the discovery of the celebrated National Belle has been made on the Iron Chief, situated between the Grand Prize and the Columbia mines, 1000 feet distant from the Yankee Girl and two miles from Silverton. The vein where it shows three feet of solid steel galena, and the ore body is enlarging. The tunnel is eleven feet open.

Clarkson's Reply.

DES MOINES, Iowa, January 26.—In reply to Legate's statement which was sent in these dispatches last night, Mr. Clarkson says: "This is a contradiction of the two statements that Legate has made in the St. Louis Republican and is nearer the truth. It confirms Stevens' own and St. John's statements that they have had no conference on the matter. It confesses virtually collusion and to the amount which St. John asked. It shows that St. John was willing to be hired to leave Ohio and go to New York.

"Legate never said a word to me about being sent to the republican committee in Kansas, nor could he even hint to anyone else, for I have never heard of it until now. I do not know what he means by his remark about Ohio, unless it is Senator Plumb, as it was the latter who gave him a letter of introduction to me. It will be seen that his letter contradicts St. John in nearly every instance, especially in St. John's denials that he had no share, that he did not change any of his appointments in Ohio. He never thought of leaving Ohio or not going to New York, and he never thought of such a thing as changing his course to suit or serve the republicans.

"Indeed, the letter of Legate is a virtual confession of the truth of the statement which I have made, except that he suppresses the fact as to his receiving a letter from St. John that he read to me and others, and that he seems to make an appeal that the money was to go to Kansas republicans, and that the national republican committee had consented to pay $25,000 to that certain state, when it had not enough money to use in the contested states. It shows that Legate was acting in collusion with St. John, that he did get him out of Ohio, and, indeed, proves practically all that has been charged, and that St. John understood it."

"The only material difference that is made by Legate is in his strained and insincere statement that the money was being sought for the party's benefit in Kansas instead of St. John's personal benefit. The Kansas republicans would have been least to accept the money that the national committee needed so much in the contested states. In another week I hope and believe that Legate will take another long step forward and tell the whole facts, and give the whole truth in the letters of St. John to confirm it."

The Man from Texas.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—When the senate went into executive session to-day Representative Ochiltree of Texas was in consultation in the senate cloak room with Senators Jones of Nevada and Senator Maxey of Texas relative to a Texas appointment. They remained in conference more than half an hour, during which time the senators discussed the treaty under consideration. Ochiltree left the cloak room and going upon the chamber floor went to Senator Coke of Texas to consult with him. The latter was conferring with Senator Vest when Ochiltree approached him on the floor. Senator Coke was for a moment nonplussed. Turning to Ochiltree he said, "What in the devil are you doing here? Don't you know we are in executive session?" Senator Vest laughed and warned Ochiltree not to let Senator Edmunds see him. "He will arrest you and put you in a," continued Vest. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms James Carole appeared at this juncture, exclaiming much surprise at Ochiltree's presence. He asked no questions, but taking the Texan by the arm hurriedly escorted him to the senate door and took him to "gehoun," and closed the door upon him.

Corruption in the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—During the examination of Indian Commissioner Price Saturday before the senate committee on Indian affairs, he said he never received a certain letter alleging that Indian drawing salaries from the interior department were very closely interested in the cattle business, as testified by Berry, a previous witness. He also said no such letter was on file in the department. This morning Berry produced a letter with the following indorsement of the Indian office on its back: "No action taken."

Inducements for Docks.

GALVESTON, January 26.—At a special meeting of the city council this morning an ordinance passed awarding Captain Eads $5,000 for every foot of water obtained on Galveston bar. The bill agreed upon by the river and harbor committee of the house allows $3,000 for every foot. The action of the council thus increases the amount to $5,000 as an inducement to Eads to undertake the work.

LONDON EXPLOSIONS.

The Police Believe they Have Got the Dynamiters.

Extraordinary Measures Taken to Prevent Further Attempts.

The Papers Denounce the Outrage in Vigorous Terms.

LONDON, January 25.—The west end of Westminster hall is full of wreckage, caused by the explosion. The destruction of the magnificent stained glass windows at the end of the hall is greatly lamented. It is believed that one of the conspirators entered the crypt before the policemen at the entrance, and deposited the infernal machine at the bottom of the steps. The policemen removed the parcel, which exploded, making a hole in the floor three feet in diameter, twisting the iron railings and smashing the iron and lead work of the windows in the hall. The policeman's hat was singed and his face was burned, and his clothing was torn from his body by the force of the explosion. He is still alive but there is no hope of his recovery.

The man and woman who drove from the parliament building immediately before the explosion, and who were arrested on suspicion, have been liberated, the evidence not being sufficient to hold them. The foundation of the hall is shaken, but the roof is badly damaged.

The bases of the statues of William V. and George IV., which were overturned, are greatly injured.

An inspection of the parliament building was made to-day, which showed that except the beautiful windows overlooking the staircase at the south end of Westminster hall, scarcely one glass escaped destruction. Thousands of buildings were shaken. The roof of the crypt, in spite of its strength, was greatly damaged. The elaborately carved oaken wainscoting and the seats beneath it were completely thrown down, and the flooring of the strangers' and speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across. The peers' gallery suffered the most damage, but the strangers' gallery and the reporters' gallery were not injured.

The parcel which caused the first explosion was wrapped in a brown cloth and was two feet long by one foot wide. A gentleman coming in saw the stock of the explosion broke one of his good vessels.

The queen sent a telegram to-day inquiring as to the condition of the injured policemen, Cox and Coe, and a reply was sent stating that both were progressing favorably. The greatest indignation prevails throughout the provinces, and the outrages were referred to and denounced in all the churches to-day.

Mr. C. S. Read, a member of the house of commons, to-day inspected the cellar of the explosion in the parliament building, and he says the damage is immense, and it will take months to repair the injury. Thousands of people visited the scene to-day, but were not allowed to enter the building. Temporary repairs have been ordered, so that the house of commons to meet on February 19, and further regulations in regard to the admission of visitors have been ordered to be taken in the future.

The policemen who were on duty at the entrances to the parliament building on Saturday state that they examined the parcels at the visitors on that day without discovering anything of a suspicious nature, and no body carrying a parcel like the one which is described as containing the explosive was seen to enter the building.

Lady Brassey and another children had a narrow escape from injury. They were under the deputy sergeant-at-arms's lodging, and the door of the room was burst open by the force of the explosion and the center panel of another door was shattered. The man servant, who was in the room and the children were greatly terrified.

The utmost precautions are being taken to protect all public buildings, especially the government offices, the general post office and the railway stations. Suspicious travelers are narrowly watched. Searching parties to-day inspected all public buildings from top to bottom.

The Press Association has informed the government that it has received letters inclosing the plans of operations which were contemplated by the dynamiters, and furnishing descriptions of the active members of the dynamite faction. Several important outlines, which have not been released, were, according to the above mentioned letter, included in the scheme of destruction.

All steamers arriving at Irish ports are suspected to a minute search in order to prevent the importation of dynamite into the kingdom. The Hamburg steamers are especially watched. One man was arrested to-day in connection with the explosion at the Tower of London. He was taken to Scotland Yard and examined, and will probably be charged at Bow Street police court to-morrow.

The opinion is generally expressed that the time has arrived to put some pressure on the United States government to stop the operations of the dynamiters.

The Tower officials believe that a woman deposited the dynamite in the building. The police some time ago had reason to believe that a woman was constantly passing back and forth between America and Long and for the purpose of importing dynamite, and she was frequently watched, but evidence sufficient to warrant her arrest has never been obtained.

It is learned that the mysterious Irishman who is described by the police as Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, and who was arrested at the Tower yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at that place, is stated to be a member of the Wheatstone police station. The guard in front of the station has been doubled in consequence of the gathering of an enormous crowd of excited citizens in Leman street, in the vicinity of the station. Loud curses and ominous threats are continually heard, and there is no doubt that a desperate attempt would be made to lynch the prisoner if he were not for the presence of the police and military. Cunningham will be arraigned at the police court in Whitechapel road to-morrow.

An American traveler, whose name is not known, was on a train of the Northwestern railway, going from London to Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, when an excited discussion arose over America's responsibility for the dynamite explosions. The opinion was freely expressed that the United States is greatly to blame for harboring such men as O'Donovan Rossa. The American defended his country in vigorous language and was attacked by the crowd of passengers. The American drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay until the train reached Chester, when he jumped from the carriage and escaped.

LONDON, January 26.—The excitement and anger engendered by the dynamite explosions still continue. A rumor was current last evening and this morning that Cunningham, who was arrested in the Tower, would have a hearing to-day at the Thames police court, and the report caused the court and streets in the vicinity to be crowded with excited citizens. Extra police were placed on duty to keep order. The feeling against Cunningham was bitter and if the crowd once got hands on him he would be lynched.

Shortly after noon it was learned that detectives had arrested another man in connection with the explosions and that he and Cunningham would be arraigned together at the Bow Street police court. People in the vicinity of Scotland Yard hastened in the direction of the Bow Street court.

The letter received by police yesterday is now believed to be a very important document in addition to other sources of information. It states that St. Paul's cathedral and the office of the Daily Telegraph are among the buildings which the dynamiters threaten to blow up. Westminster hall and the tower are closed to every one except government officials engaged in inspecting the structures. Many persons carrying parcels on the streets to-day have been stopped by the police and the parcels examined. Approaches of all public buildings are rigidly guarded and no body is allowed to enter without submitting to the closest scrutiny.

The tower and parliament houses are surrounded with sentries. Colonel Majendie is minutely examining the scene of the explosion. Immense crowds of people are attracted to the vicinity of the tower and Westminster. The wounded men, Cox and Coe, injured by the explosion at Westminster, are making favorable progress, and hope is entertained of their recovery.

Irish newspapers denounce the outrage in vigorous terms. The Freeman's Journal says: "On every one feeling prevails throughout regarding the fiendish crimes, and that is deep, earnest sympathy with those injured, no less that the earnest wish that the diabolical authors shall be brought to justice. Any man with a touch of human feeling regret the escape of the miscreants."

LONDON, January 26—3 p. m.—Police arrested another man on suspicion of complicity in Saturday's crimes. James Gilbert Cunningham, arrested yesterday on suspicion of having something to do with the tower outrage, was examined to-day at the Bow Street police station. The charge of having caused the explosion at the tower was preferred against him. He declared that he was an Englishman. Evidence was adduced showing that the man gave contradictory replies at the time of his arrest.

Cunningham was conveyed to the Bow Street police station by a strong guard of police. The prisoner is 25 years of age, medium height, dark hair and eyes, sharp features and sinister expression. He smilingly surveyed the court and crowd which had congregated within to get a glimpse of the alleged dynamiter. Inspector Albertine deposed that he examined the prisoner at the tower, that he (the prisoner) was confused and gave contradictory answers to questions. The inspector said he first gave the wrong address as to his place of abode, then he stated that he lived in Scarboro street, White Chapel, worked in the docks at Liverpool until the beginning of the year when he came to London to try to better himself. He formerly resided in America and made the voyage on the steamship "Adriatic" to the White Star line. The inspector further deposed that the prisoner was known at his lodgings in White Chapel as Dalton. A box and a bag belonging to the prisoner have been seized by the police. The contents have not yet been made known. Inquiry by telegraph revealed the fact that Cunningham is unknown at his alleged lodgings at Liverpool. In speaking he has a strong Irish American accent. He admitted that the constable was correct in his deposition but refused to say anything further. He was remanded until Tuesday, February 3rd.

The examination of Cunningham tended to convince the police that they had secured a prisoner who had a guilty knowledge of Saturday's crimes. It was proven that Cunningham was a native of Cork, that he lived at least five years in the United States, that he arrived in London during last autumn and came directly from New York. His evidence that he was an Englishman was well carried out for a few hours after his arrest. His appearance favored it, and his drawling manner being peculiarly cockneyish, but in excitement under the close cross examination of the court forgot himself for a moment and spoke rapidly and distinctly as an educationist, and clearly demonstrated that his cockneyism was a clever piece of disguise. It was shown that the prisoner had been known in White Chapel as Dalton. His statement that he lived in Liverpool was entirely disproved.

LONDON, January 26, 2:30 p. m.—It is reported the police have discovered an important clue which they are following with the utmost diligence. Already eight men are under surveillance. It is rumored that several arrests will be made this afternoon.

LONDON, January 26—A royal proclamation of Windsor castle have been ordered closed and all visitors stopped. These steps have been taken by her majesty in consequence of the extraordinary precautionary measures generally advised by the ministry. The queen carried herself so stoically through out a previous dynamite panics that her present action attracts much attention. It was reported in the city this evening that one of the great English railway corporations had decided to discharge from its employ immediately all persons of Irish birth.

Cunningham is the only suspect now in custody. It is now known that the infernal machines used to cause the disaster were lighted by sulphuric acid which worked through cotton wool and ate away the cap beneath. The process occupied twenty minutes time and thus allowed the conspirators to escape before the explosion took place.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, January 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an article in which it says it marvels at the frightful fury exhibited by the morning papers when the whole damage caused by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than 0,000 pounds sterling and no loss of life has been occasioned by them. The Gazette says: "It is both unchristian and foolish to scream about America. If O'Donovan Rossa was hanged to-morrow and the collection of money for the skirmishing fund made a criminal offence, it would not stop the outrages." In instances Russia and Germany, where, notwithstanding the silencing of speech and papers, outrages cannot be stopped. "We must keep cool heads," it says, "Strengthen the police force, sharpen the wits of detectives and punish heavy assassins and those who aid them. We must discriminate between social and political reforms by legal agitation."

The St. James Gazette speaks in a similar strain. It advises modified suspension of the habeas corpus act.

Fire in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Fire was discovered this morning in a lot of books and records stored under the roof of the house of representatives. Firemen cut away the wood and soon extinguished the fire.

The first discovery that the fire was in progress was from a few large spots that were seen to fall upon the floor of the house from the roof above, which in a moment increased to quite a shower. The few representatives in the house, officers and pages rushed for the doors and for a moment they seemed to expect an explosion and see a repetition of Saturday's scene in the British house of parliament. There was no water and no way of getting at the fire except up the steps of a narrow iron staircase running three stories upon which two men cannot pass each other. After some delay, however, buckets of water were passed up, and what came dangerously near being a serious conflagration was averted. In the room in which the fire was confined were stored records of the first session of congress with all the original reports of committees, the proceedings of the house and the reports of the various heads of departments, including some valuable reports dated 1790. The close proximity of fire to these volumes rendered it most miraculous that they were not burned, and their loss would have been a great misfortune. They could never have been replaced. Members of congress expressed surprise and uneasiness that there should be such lack of means for extinguishing fire breaking out in this way. The fire is supposed to have been started by electricity, as a number of wires used in lighting the hall pass the point where the fire began.

Stewart's Fate.

LONDON, January 26.—Intense anxiety is felt for the fate of General Stewart. The war office has received no further tidings from him up to noon to-day. Dispatches are expected every hour. Officials make no effort to conceal their deepening disappointment as they fail to come. Alarming rumors are flying about the city concerning the fate of the brave fellows who fought at Abu Klea wells and then disappeared in the desert beyond. Apprehension that a serious disaster has occurred is gaining ground. The transport Deccan has been ordered in readiness to convey a regiment to Malta and from there to Egypt if occasion requires.

A dispatch from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph company says General Wolseley has sent reinforcements from Korti to Stewart and he himself is about to press forward.

The war office has just made public the contents of a dispatch received this afternoon from General Wolseley at Korti. He says he has not yet received any further news from General Stewart. He assures the government that in his opinion there is no cause for anxiety in this long absence of intelligence. The first news of the battle of Abu Klea, which was received at Korti four days after the fight, was brought in by Bishi Bazouks. The last of those who were following Stewart's army left in the little band that carried the story of the fight across the desert. No information but that brought by these Arabs has yet reached Korti. Whatever additional reports Stewart may have dispatched Wolseley must send by camel couriers with ordinary British escort.

Eads Willing.

WASHINGTON, January [illegible]. Captain Eads was consulting with members of the river and harbor committee today relative to the proposed improvement of Galveston harbor. He is used to accept the proposition agreed upon by the committee Saturday and said he would undertake the work for three per cent of the cost. The committee was not in favor of accepting his proposition and decided to agree that he should be paid a salary of $10,000 a year to superintend the work and $5,000 for each foot of water gained, the latter however not to be paid until a depth of 25 feet is obtained. Captain Eads agreed to undertake the work as proposed.

A New Phase in the Illinois Deadlock.

CHICAGO, January 26.—A Daily News Springfield, Illinois, special says: State Senator Stratton, Democrat, was stricken with paralysis at his house in Carrollton this evening, and is now in a precarious condition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., January 26.—Senator Bridges is the victim and not Stratton as first stated. In event of Bridges death or continued absence the democrats, it is stated, may prevent a vote on the United States senatorship, first by creating indefinitely the organization of the house and if that failes by resolutions refusing to answer on roll call, leaving no quorum.

Troublesome Silver.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The silver vaults at the sub treasury at San Francisco are taxed to the fullest capacity, and the secretary of the treasury is considering the question of transferring from them about forty millions in standard dollars to the new silver vault in the treasury department, but is deterred from that course by the great expense, estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, attending such transfer. The attention of congress will be called to the matter with a view to securing the funds for the transfer.

Italy's Alliance.

LONDON, January 26.—Despatches from Massowah state that reports are current which say the Italian forces recently dispatched to Assab will assist British forces in the Soudan as soon as needed. Other dispatches from Massowah say unusual activity is now noticeable at the military and naval bureau. The same authority says Signor Mancini, minister of foreign affairs, declares that Italy and England will hereafter co operate in the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

The Treaty Discussion.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The treaty was further discussed about two hours in executive session to-day. Senators Sherman, Morrill, Edmunds and Bayard were among the speakers. Bayard's position is substantially that of Sherman. He thinks the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. He also holds that the incoming administration ought not to be embarrassed by action on the question at this time.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

The pallium was conferred on Archbishop Francois Xavier Leroy in New Orleans with imposing ceremonies.

James Kearns and John Kinney of New York, rival suitors for a fair one, fought over it, and Kearns was fatally stabbed.

The Paulist Fathers' church in New York, which has been building for several years, was formally dedicated. The building will seat 5,000 people.

At the usual Sunday meeting of the Chicago socialists much stress was laid upon the London explosions, and the speakers were unusually fierce and bloodthirsty.

James Lindsey, a prominent citizen of Wolfe county, Kentucky, was murdered by William Cassey, a worthless fellow whom he had driven off.

The St. James Gazette speaks in a similar strain. It advises modified suspension of the habeas corpus act.

Two Mexicans entered a tent on Rangers sheep ranch near San Angelo, Texas, while the inmates were asleep, and killed one man and seriously wounded three others. The Mexicans are being pursued.

Mrs. Winslow, a resident of Newport, Kentucky, choked her seven year old son to death, and beat her ten year old daughter with a piece of a club until she will probably die. The insane woman then cut her own throat with a razor. She was recently an inmate of a sanitarium.

Lindsey Matthews and William M. Barry were murdered by Mexican bandits about [illegible] miles from Chihuahua, Mexico. Matthews has a sister residing in this state.

C. O. Johnson, an army surgeon at Fort Davis, Texas, is under arrest on the charge of embezzlement. He escaped to Mexico, but was pursued, caught and brought back within the jurisdiction of the United States.

From Wednesday's Daily.

THE BALL.

Action of the Inauguration Executive Committee Relative to Tickets.

The action of the executive committee of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, in designating the Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices in the principal cities, east and west, as special depositories for the sale of inauguration balls tickets, cannot but prove of great advantage, as heretofore tickets could not be obtained for the balls until after arrival at the national capital. Everybody knows where the Baltimore & Ohio offices are in the leading cities, 803 Carnal street in Chicago; 5 North High street in Columbus, 173 Walnut street in Cincinnati, 136 South Illinois street in Indianapolis, 101 North Fourth street in St. Louis, 102 West Baltimore street in Baltimore. Letters relative to the balls tickets addressed to the Baltimore & Ohio ticket agent at any of the addresses given, or to ticket agent Baltimore & Ohio office Louisville, Wheeling, Zanesville, Newark, Sandusky, Cumberland or Frederick, will receive prompt attention. At the offices named, those who desire can purchase the balls tickets same time as they do their railroad tickets while those who may want them as souvenirs do not have to send to Washington for them. Preparations for the inauguration ceremonies are being carried forward with the determination to make them memorable. The Baltimore & Ohio, as the only direct line from the west into Washington, has evinced every ability to the executive and other committees in so shaping matters as to bring about complete success in every particular. The B. & O. has announced the lowest rates ever made for an inauguration, in most instances less than half fare for the round trip, with a limit on the tickets of the most satisfactory length. By the B. & O.'s recently put on fast train service, as noted, limited trains make the run through to Washington, from points, from one to six hours quicker than any of the limited trains on other lines. Not a dime extra is charged for the fast time, which is directly to the contrary of the rule followed by other lines with their limited trains, for upon them double fare is the only way one can travel, and must take sleeping cars through, whether wishing so to do or not. On the B. & O. one exercises the good old American custom of going as he pleases. Trains run through solid, no change of cars of any class, and pay only for what is asked for—not a cent more, no matter what may be the custom on other lines. All these things are well worth considering before starting.

An Appeal

A Forest for the People of Colorado.

The bill prepared by the State Forestry association, to protect the woodlands and encourage tree culture in the state, has been presented to the general assembly, and we trust will become a law. In obtaining this desired result we earnestly appeal to every voter in the state who has the interest of forest preservation and culture at heart, to write to his senator and representative, urging them to advocate and vote for the proposed law. Let them know that there is a wide spread sentiment in favor of such legislation, and we shall not fear the result. The farmer and the miner, the merchant and the professional man, each directly or indirectly is interested in this matter. The head waters must be protected if our agricultural industries, now so rapidly developing, will be secured by a diminution of the water whose volumes, like the lactoline stream, is golden in its flowing as seen in the grain of the harvest field, and the grasses of the meadow lands. Let the voice of the people, in tones too clear and forcible to be mistaken, be sent to the general assembly, asking that the Woodlands bill be made law. To this end we devote a few moments of time to writing a brief letter to our representative asking him to advocate and vote for the bill in behalf of the State Forestry association. Edward Bransford, W. E. Taylor, Secretary. President.

J. S. Wolfe returned to Denver on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

J. A. Yeiser came up from Santa Fe yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

Mr. W. Murphy, of New York, joined his family at the Antlers yesterday morning.

Mr. George J. Buchman went to Denver on business yesterday. He will return today.

Dr. Curr, C. E. Barton and F. G. Howe went to Denver on the Salt Lake train last night.

Mr. W. C. Shotwell of the Missouri Pacific was in the city yesterday transacting business for the road.

Lord A. Cecil, Dr. D. Coombs and D. W. Todd have went to Denver on the Manitou yesterday.

If we are to have an additional school building for next year it is not time that something is being done about it.

The union services continue with unabated interest. This is the fourth week that the meetings have been held.

Mr. Samuel Abbott, jr., has gone to New Mexico to look after his valuable mining interests in that territory.

Mr. George L. Walker was in the city for a short time yesterday and returned to his home in Denver last night.

The incident that was set on the doors of a German ones' residence on Monday evening is again in the possession of its owner.

About twelve tons of coal per day is now being taken from the Ute Ash coal mines opened on a short time ago north of Colorado Springs.

Messrs. L. W. Giddings and wife, E. Dow and wife and A. M. Greens and wife contemplate starting in a few days for the world's fair at New Orleans.

A very fine deposit of clay, similar to that from which the celebrated Newark pottery is made, has been discovered in the Rocky Mountains north of Colorado Springs.

A meeting of the directors of the Dome Mining company was held yesterday afternoon. It was decided to continue work on the Eureka tunnel on Cheyenne mountain.

Messrs. Baxter & Clough have moved into their new store three doors north of the post office. They now have very pleasant quarters and can look for liberal patronage.

Quite a number of real estate sales are now being made in Colorado City. When the Atlantic and Pacific road is completed it is expected that the town will experience a boom.

Charles Fairbanks, colored, a former resident of Colorado Springs, who died in the Pueblo insane asylum on Monday, was interred in Evergreen cemetery in this city yesterday.

From the letters which have been received from the Colorado Springs people now in New Orleans we learn that the weather there is very rainy and not very favorable for sight seeing.

Editor Cobbar, of the Cheyenne Tribune, seems to think that Cheyenne is just as good a resort as Colorado Springs. Wait until the spring winds and snow storms come then you will change your tune.

We notice that many of the sidewalks in the city are being repaired which is a step in the right direction. We think, however, that some of the property owners should not be permitted to make such terrible botches of the work.

At a meeting of the Colorado Springs Post, G. A. R. held last night committees were appointed to make arrangements for the production of some popular opera under the direction of Lieutenant C. D. Demorest. "Chimes of Normandy" will probably be the opera selected and the proceeds will be for the benefit of the Colorado Springs post. The opera will, however, not be given until after the local entertainment for the benefit of the college.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. S. N. Francis has severed his connection with the Republic.

The Manitou hotel going north was one hour and a half late yesterday.

Valentines have already been placed on sale at several of the book stores.

A number of delegates left Colorado Springs yesterday morning to attend the silver convention at Denver.

The most attractive at the opera house will probably not be until the 5th or 10th of February, when Rose Sydney will appear.

Mrs. L. A. Bruso, a long sufferer from consumption, was buried in Evergreen cemetery yesterday. The funeral was attended by a large number of the friends of the family.

There was a very good attendance at the rink last night, but the polo match announced for the evening did not take place as there were not a sufficient number of players present to make two good teams.

The Republic deserves credit for the admirable telegraphic report that it daily presents to its readers, copied verbatim, the morning lead lines, from the GAZETTE. Such enterprise is certainly commendable.

The haunted house in the southern part of the city still continues to excite considerable curiosity, and the residents in the immediate vicinity have become thoroughly we convinced that there is too much truth in the story.

The police officers complain that they are very much annoyed with well dressed gentlemanly appearing thieves who make a practice of sleeping on the benches in the North and South parks, even in broad daylight.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 50 and the mean velocity of the wind 6 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 41 and the mean barometer 23.925 inches.

F. Gaddard, traffic manager, W. L. Wade, general passenger agent, and C. J. Parsons, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Lyman McCarty, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and J. A. Sturgis, of the Union Pacific, passed south on a special Santa Fe car yesterday. They were on their way east.

The articles of incorporation of "The Rose Fissure Mining and Milling company of Cheyenne mining district of El Paso county" were filed in the county clerk's office yesterday. Capital stock $1,000,000. The incorporators are L. W. Hull, H. W. Anderson, Geo. Neck and Geo. Wilson, all of this city.

W. C. Shotwell, one of the well known tacks eaters, canvassed the town yesterday with a very unique Wabash calendar. He commenced the attention of a passerby. "Sio," as the boys call him, has conceived an original idea in the way of "tacking" that will puzzle his competitors to follow him.

Harry Goodell, the boy who, it is alleged, stabbed the Chinaman in the post office a few weeks, has been detected and a warrant issued for his arrest. It is understood that the boy will appear before Justice Dixey next Saturday and answer to the complaint made against him. Goodell will claim as his defence that he merely threw a closed knife at the Chinaman.

The third lecture in the Manitou course was delivered by H. W. N. Reserve Friday evening, January 30. A good number were present and listened with much interest to Mr. Reserve's thrilling narrative. To a good listener the picture was a vivid one, and to all the story of the "Volunteer," the "First Battle," "Vicksburg," etc., was highly entertaining.

The union religious service at the Congregational church Thursday evening was so large a attendance that the pews were filled in addition to the regular seating accommodation. These services will be continued this evening and Friday evening at the Congregational church at 7:30. To-day being the day observed all over the country as the day of prayer for colleges that will be the subject of the meeting. The services will be led by Prof. Stone of Colorado college. The service in the evening will be led by Rev. Mr. Powell, pastor of the Baptist church.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. C. T. Crusted came down from his ranch yesterday.

Mr. M. M. Christal of Pueblo was registered at the Antlers yesterday.

Several new instruments have recently been added to the telephone circuit.

Quite a large party will shortly leave Colorado Springs on a visit to Mexico City.

Mr. W. J. Snowell, of the Wabash, went north on the Salt Lake express last night.

Transient trade is very light these days, commercial tourists even staying at home.

The elevator at the Antlers, which has been laid up for repairs for several days past, is again in working order.

Sergeant Malone, Officer Ramsey expect to start for Fort Leavenworth today. They will have a hard trip before them.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, a former resident of Colorado Springs, came down from Leadville yesterday and is stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. C. O. Brennan, the minister of Rocky, Colorado, is among the guests at the New Crawford. They are on their way east on a visit to friends.

Rose Sydney will open a week's engagement at the Grand opera house, Denver, next Monday and go over the Colorado circuit the week following.

The annual statement of the Algonquin Mining and Prospecting company was filed with County Clerk Bates yesterday by George A. Buchman, the secretary.

Last night's dancing class was largely attended last night. The usual instructions were given until 9:30 after which there was dancing until 12 o'clock.

Yesterday was the day of prayer for colleges, consequently there were no exercises at Colorado college. Services were held at the college in the morning.

The wooden building that is being erected by Mr. W. F. Gurney in the rear of his store and fronting on Tejon street will be covered with sheet iron in order to make it fire proof.

There will be a public meeting of the temperance legislative committee of the Congregational church this evening, to which a large crowd is invited. There will be brief addresses and good music.

We learn from good authority that capitalists are purchasing a tract of land in the vicinity of Colorado Springs with a view to locating a new resort and erecting a sanitarium.

The liquor cases against Stockbridge and Massey which have been continued from time to time will come up again for a hearing before Justice Dixey to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

Lieutenant Demorest will probably be engaged to give instruction in music to the pupils of the public schools. He is said to be a thorough musician and comes with the highest recommendations from the citizens of Greeley.

The return of Colorado Springs of W. E. Sargent, the tragedian, will be a theatrical event of considerable importance. He played a very successful engagement here about four years ago.

Arrivals at the New Crawford: W. Dunlap, Denver; G. O. Brien, Miss O'Brien, Rocky, Colorado; Ira Brown, Gunnison; D. Moore, Grainfield, Kansas; L. J. Davis, Denver.

The Antlers arrivals: J. C. Cheyney, Omaha; O. D. Landa, Chicago; S. M. Baggs, Alton; J. E. Christal, Pueblo; T. H. Moore, Grainfield, Kansas; J. Hamilton, Chicago; J. G. Wilson, Denver; R. B. Meserve, Colorado.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 49 and the mean velocity of the wind 6 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 22 and the mean barometer 2.950 inches.

We understand that another cave equally as wonderful as the cave of the winds has been discovered in Williams canon by Mr. Chenault and will be opened up to the public during the coming summer. Some of the chambers are said to be very large and can be more easily explored than those in the old cave.

Another very interesting progress venchre party was participated in by the guests of the Antlers last night. The first prizes were carried off by W. J. McCreery and Miss Pastorius, the second by G. A. Godfrey and Mrs. Bass and the third by L. W. Greene and Miss Young. The prizes were a very handsome and were furnished by the hotel.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Stucco brick and Cement company held in this city the following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: Alonzo C. Beckwith, A. McIntyre, G. L. Stewart, William Lennox and John Cambell. John C. Bennett was re-elected president of the company, John Cambell vice president and J. S. Mean yre secretary.

Secretary Chandler yesterday telegraphed instructions of the United States steamer Wachusett off the Pacific squadron to proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the protection of Charles H. Santos, a naturalized American citizen imprisoned there for a alleged complicity in a revolution, and whose speedy execution is apprehended.

Sunday School Convention

The fourth annual convention of the El Paso County Sunday School association will meet in Colorado Springs on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6th and 7th. The following will be the programme for the two days:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

2.00—Prayer for the spirit's presence, and the success of the convention, led by Rev. D. W. Powell.

Appointment of committee on credentials.

2.30—What have You Been Doing? To be answered by superintendents in five minute addresses.

3.00—Recess. Hand to hand.

3.10—Report of committee on credentials, announcements, appointment of committees and assignment of delegates.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7.00—Song and praise service, conducted by Rev. E. S. Black, assisted by Prof. A. C. Pearson.

7.30—Address of welcome, Rev. D. W. Powell.

We come song.

Response and address by the president, Rev. H. Lennox.

8.00—Relation of parents to Sunday school, opened by Rev. E. B. Gregg.

8.30—Relation of Sunday school to the church, Rev. S. E. Clay or.

Closing exercises.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9.00—Opening service—Led by Rev. E. S. Stimson.

9.30—Teachers and teaching.

1. Preparation—A. Heart—Dr. W. N. Meserve. B. Use of eyes—Rev. E. G. Sprague.

2. Instruction—A. Eye teaching—Rev. J. C. Gray. B. Questions—Professor Dudley. C. Getting and Holding Attention—Rev. A. W. Armendt. D. Winning and Saving—Rev. A. Longridge.

10.30—Teaching Sacred Geography—Rev. E. S. Black.

10.45—The Advisability and Feasibility of a Normal Class for Teachers—Prof. A. C. Bynington.

11.00—Adult Sunday School—Dr. T. G. Horn. Discussion opened by Rev. J. B. Turner.

11.45—Grand class work exemplified.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

2.00—Prayer services—conducted by Rev. E. S. Ansley.

2.15—Reports of secretaries, reports of committees; reports of officers, election of officers.

3.00—Temperance Work in the Sunday school—Rev. W. E. Beckwith.

3.30—Question drawer—conducted by Prof. A. C. Bynington.

4.—What is the relation of a pastor to the Sunday school?—Rev. A. L. Mell.

5.—What is the advantage of a Teacher's Meeting?—C. Carson, jr.

6.—At what age do boys and girls become too old to attend Sunday school?—Col. Geo. De la Vergne.

7.—How can pupils be trained to missionary benevolence?—Edward Wright.

8.—Should the superintendent review each lesson?

Other questions answered by the conductor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

7.00—Prayer service.

7.15—Address by the state Sunday school secretary, J. Cates, jr.

Collection.

8.15—What benefit has the convention been to me?—Answered by members of the convention.

Closing services.

College Notes

There was no regular session yesterday owing to its being the annual day of prayer for colleges. There were, however, services at the College chapel in the morning conducted by Prof. Stone, and Prof. Stone led a meeting in the afternoon at the Congregational church which was well attended.

The college will celebrate Washington's birthday on Monday the 26th, and the exhibition of the Phoenix society will be given on that evening. The exercises will consist of an annual address by Rev. E. Sercomridge; a recitation by Miss Susie M. Bean, an essay by Miss Mary L. Martin and an oration by S. L. Stone. The exercises will conclude with a debate on the question whether railroads should continue to be operated by private individuals or should pass into government control. W. Manning and C. J. Sercomridge on the affirmative and L. D. McLeod and W. A. Wilcox on the negative. The debate will be decided by five judges, one of whom will be selected by the disputants and the others will be chosen by the other four. The exercises will be in Elsbery hall which the musical association will furnish.

The following is the programme of the Phoenix society for Friday evening:

Critique	S. H. Stone
Essay	J. D. Ellsworth
Reading	J. W. Monteith
Declamation	F. W. Manning
Debate—Subject—Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished	
Affirmative	G. G. Ellsworth
Negative	J. E. Mershon

The judges are invited to attend.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 27.—Senator Tedmon introduced a memorial to congress asking an appropriation for the state agricultural college.

Bills introduced:

No. 27, Mr. Waters, to establish a bureau of statistics.

No. 28, Mr. Arenburg, to amend the criminal code.

No. 29, Mr. Stevenson, to fix the county boundary of Baxter, Mesa, Eagle and Garfield counties.

No. 30, Mr. Carlson, relating to the insane asylum.

No. 31, Mr. Galloway, concerning corporations.

Bill No. 87, Freeman, concerning certain constitutional amendments, was referred to committee on judiciary.

The senate then went into committee of the whole on Senator Galloway's bill (No. 10) for a constitutional convention.

Senator Galloway spoke in favor of a constitutional convention, pointing out the defects in the existing document.

Senator Greene opposed a constitutional convention, arguing that changes could be made by amendments.

Senator Barela opposed a convention on the ground of economy.

Senator Thorne gave quite an exhaustive analysis of the defects of the constitution, calling attention to the fact that the people did not call a convention, but simply submitted the matter to the people.

The committee rose, reported progress, and the senate adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

HOUSE.

The house this forenoon spent a long time in discussing the Goodnight-Stone charges against Judge Goodell with corruption. The house had ordered the document suppressed, yet it appeared in the morning papers, and it looked for a while as if the reporter would be in street. The matter was finally adjusted and when a motion was made to print 500 copies of the document, the house sat down on the suggestion.

Bills were introduced.

No. 222, Mr. Gilmore, relating to assignments for creditors' benefit.

No. 223, Mr. Pike, to prevent the manufacture of bogus butter.

No. 224, Mr. Conn, to repeal all bounty laws.

No. 225, Mr. Conn, to amend chapter 102 concerning stocks.

No. 226, Mr. Barker, to regulate the fees of office of governor's appointees.

Bills No. 216 to 225, inclusive, were read a second time and referred.

Of these, No. 222 is Buckmin's bill against money in elections, and No. 223 is Hodges' bill for inspecting oil.

Recess until 2:30.

The house was called to order at 2:30 with a quorum present.

Mr. Cornell, chairman of special committee on supplies for the house, explained that a question had arisen in the committee as to whether the members of the house should be provided with stamps. One member had opposed supplying stamps and two were in favor of it. What he desired was to obtain the opinion of the house in the matter. For this purpose he moved that the members be supplied with stamps.

The city stated that he was the only one opposed to providing stamps. He knew of no law to authorize the purchase of stamps for members and the purchase of stationery provided for by the statute did not include postage stamps.

Mr. Hughes called attention to the fact that of 60 members, such as the attachment of tickets in the ballot, were not provided for by the statutes.

Mr. Quinlan opposed the motion on the ground of economy, alleging that if the last session of the legislature $1,000 had been expended for stamps he did not believe that the expenses should be forced up to such an extent, as the cost of the session would be enormous.

Mr. Hughes suggested that it would be a matter of economy for the members to use stationery furnished for public purposes solely. He believed that the honor of members might be trusted not to use stamps for their private correspondence. He did not believe they should be required to make documents and other official matters at their own expense.

Mr. Campbell's resolution which called upon the postmaster to furnish stamps needed by members, was adopted.

The following new bills were introduced and read by title:

No. 227, Pratt, to amend an act entitled "Chattel mortgages," being chapter 11 of general statutes of Colorado.

No. 228, Carlson, to amend sections 28 and 29, chapter 5 of the general statutes, relating to the insane asylum.

No. 229, Grimore, to provide for assessors and to repeal certain chapters of the revised statutes, the section being section 17 of chapter [illegible].

No. 230, [illegible] to provide [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] school.

The following [illegible] time and referred:

[illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible] for [illegible] county. No [illegible] shall [illegible] out [illegible] bill [illegible] $50 to $100 is provided [illegible] provision. A fine of but is [illegible] the bill. The [illegible] shall be kept [illegible] every [illegible]. No [illegible] shall purchase any [illegible] without examining the hide or [illegible] Committee on stock.

No. 127, [illegible] provides that any person who shall drive from a range or [illegible] for sale any stock to which he cannot show title by bill of sale or otherwise shall be held to be guilty of grand larceny and shall be liable to punishment in the penitentiary for from five to twenty years. Committee on stock.

No. 129, Ferguson, relating to competency of witnesses in certain cases. Committee on judiciary.

No. 130, Hughes, appropriating $50,000 to pay outstanding state certificates of indebtedness and interest thereon. Committee on appropriations.

No. 131, [illegible], providing for [illegible] branding cattle and sheep and [illegible] brands. Committee on stock.

No. 132, Hughes, appropriating $12,000 to reimburse counties for supporting insane paupers. Committee on appropriations.

No. 133, Wilderson, providing for recording of chattel mortgages. A chattel mortgage on ordinary property is good for two years and on horses or cattle five years, but articles may be off in pawn indefinitely. Committee on judiciary.

No. 134, to prevent the taking in charge of horses or mules on the plains by a person not their owner. A fine of $50 to $200 or imprisonment is provided. Committee on stock.

No. 135, Ewing, relating to roads and highways and furnishing an amendment to the present law in the matter. Persons building ditches across roads shall keep the road open by constructing a bridge and are liable to a fine of $25 for neglect to do so. Committee on roads and bridges.

No. 136, Carstarphen, provides against the employment of children who should attend school, of those under the age of ten years, under a fine of from $20 to $50 or the person responsible for such employment, and no person under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any factory unless he shall show a certificate of the fact that he has attended school for fourteen weeks of the preceding year. No child under 15 years of age shall be employed more than six hours a day. Secretaries of school boards shall inspect the work shops of their districts to ascertain if the provisions of the act are violated. Committee on education.

A motion to adjourn until 10 a. m. Thursday in order to enable the members to attend the silver convention was adopted.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 29.—The senate was convened at 10 a. m. by Lieutenant Governor Greene. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, followed by roll call and reading of the journal.

Senator Hare was excused until Tuesday next.

Senator Greene presented a petition from taxpayers of Boulder county concerning the payment of an overseer of the poor. Referred to the committee on fees and salaries.

Senator Freeman, chairman of the committee on finance, reported back senate bill No. 5 concerning the leasing and sale of public lands, as so many amendments had been made he had been ordered to produce a substitute for the original bill, which was submitted. Accepted.

The substitute was then read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senator Freeman also reported back senate bill No. [illegible] from the finance committee, in relation to depositing state funds, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Senator Howard, chairman of the committee on fees and salaries, reported certain amendments to senate bill No. [illegible] concerning [illegible], with the recommendation that it be so amended. Adopted.

Senator Waters, chairman of the committee on [illegible] reported as to the printing of [illegible]. Adopted.

Senator Lemon, chairman of the committee on engrossment, reported back senate bill No. 9, concerning the letting of town lots, and senate bill No. 60, concerning [illegible], as engrossed. Adopted.

Senator Stone, chairman of the committee on [illegible], reported back senate bill No. [illegible] as properly enrolled. Adopted.

Senator Woodworth, chairman of the stock committee, reported back No. 74, concerning the fencing of stock by railroads, with certain amendments, with the recommendation that it be passed. Adopted.

Also No. 4, in relation to the fencing of stock, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Senator [illegible], chairman of the committee on [illegible], reported back senate bill No. [illegible] concerning [illegible], as properly engrossed. Adopted.

Senator Woodworth asked to have senate bill No. 7 printed [illegible] and placed on the general file for third reading and final passage.

On motion of Senator Moynahan the bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

Senator [illegible] adjourned until 10 a. m. [illegible] by a vote of 10 to 15.

Senator Waters offered a resolution that members and employes be permitted to draw part of their salaries which are mortgaged over and above liens.

[illegible] No. 4, concerning appointment of a committee to visit the various state institutions was adopted.

[illegible] resolution of Senator Speak that the floor of the house be extended to Colonel John S. Chivington was read, the second time.

Senator Moynahan asked if it was not against the rules.

Senator Speak then read rule No. 4, concerning visitors, and said he had no objection to this honoring Colonel Chivington.

Senator Moynahan had no objection to Colonel Chivington coming in as visitor, but was opposed to a resolution not a member introducing a resolution or memorial.

Senator Speak said there was no scheme so far as he knew.

Senator Moynahan said he would heartily support the resolution with the understanding that it simply gave him the courtesy of the floor as a visitor.

Senator Clifford said that it was a complimentary resolution in favor of an old and worthy citizen.

[illegible] to amend the resolution.

[illegible] from the rest [illegible]. Senator Gallup opposed it.

[illegible] the [illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] Bill [illegible] by [illegible] Bill [illegible] Bill [illegible] Bill

BATTLE IN THE DESERT.

Anxiety for Stewart's Command Relieved by News

Announcing a Series of Successful Engagements.

The Desert Crossed and Communication had with Gordon.

News from Stewart.

LONDON, January 28.—The excitement occasioned by the explosions and great anxiety concerning the fate of General Stewart, which has existed for the past several days, was completely obliterated by the news that Stewart had captured Metemneh and succeeded in communicating with General Gordon. Great enthusiasm prevails and many congratulations over the success of Stewart's expedition have been received at the war office.

LONDON, January 28.—11 a. m.—Intelligence has just been received at the war office that General Stewart's force is intrenched south of Metemneh. The dispatch also gives the gratifying information that is in communication with General Gordon. Stewart's force had several fights with Arab rebels before it reached Metemneh. Stewart himself was badly wounded. Five of the Mahdi's emirs were killed in the fight. General Wolseley in his dispatch reports the capture of Metemneh by the British. It also says that Sir Charles Wilson has gone to Khartoum on board a steamer to confer with Gordon. It is expected that he will return as soon as possible and report personally to Wolseley.

LONDON, January 28, 4 p. m.—An official dispatch received this afternoon from Gordon shows that his position at Khartoum is by no means dangerous as supposed. He says he could hold out there for years. Stewart's wound is reported doing well. A dispatch from Cairo declares that Lord Charles Beresford with a small contingent is pushing on from Metemneh to Khartoum.

LONDON, January 28.—A Korti dispatch to Reuter's agency says General Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th over the rebel enemy to the number of [illegible],000. A large number were cavalry mounted with rifles. British loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded. The total loss of the enemy was [illegible]. Firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Colonel Barrow [illegible] special correspondent of the London Telegraph [illegible] Airlie and [illegible] are among the wounded.

LONDON, January 28, [illegible] p. m.—[illegible] report of Stewart's advance from Abu Klea wells is now made public. Stewart on December 30th established a strong post at Abu Klea. Those who have been seriously wounded were left with a sufficient garrison. On the afternoon of the 18th Stewart began his forward movement. After passing Shebacat wells, when the British line was only a league from the river, the enemy appeared. An attack was thereupon made. The enemy opened fire, the heaviest that the British have yet been subjected to. While at this point Stewart was wounded on January 21st, two days after the battle in the desert, a reconnoissance of Metemneh was made. This revealed the fact that Metemneh was in a state of defense and the works in a fairly good condition. Sir Charles Wilson reports that he could have carried Metemneh, but thought it not worth risking the loss of men. Sir Charles deplores the losses of English troops suffered in crossing from Korti to Gubat, but in other respects regards the result of the operations in the highest degree successful.

STEWART'S MARCH.

Official dispatches intimate that the march of Stewart and his little army from Abu Klea wells to his present position has been no easy task. Almost every foot of the way appears to have been sharply contested by resolute Arabs. There was a constant succession of encounters from the action of the 17th till the Nile was reached, the British troops steadily gaining fresh victories over the impetuous but demoralized rebels. On the morning of Monday, January 19, two days after the fight at Abu Klea wells, the enemy appeared in force in front of the advancing British army. A short, fierce battle was fought. This occurred at a point about three miles from the Nile. The British were compelled to sustain a heavy fire for some time. Early in the engagement Stewart received his wound and Sir Charles Wilson thereupon assumed command. Works were hastily constructed under a leaden rain, which continued to pour upon them from the enemies' rifles. The wounded men and baggage train were left under guard behind quickly built earthworks, while the rest of the force advanced in the face of the hostile fire to gravel ridges some distance in front. Here a large force of rebels had established themselves in a strong position, and as soon as the British came near a fierce charge, led by several emirs, was made against them by the rebel foemen. The British troops arranged as usual in the form of a square and steadily advancing met the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy who were rushing down upon them. At the same time the rifles of the British were doing bloody execution. The charge was checked and not an Arab came within thirty yards of the British square. The rebels did not long stand before the murderous fire but were repulsed with heavy loss. Five emirs and 250 men were left dead upon the field and large numbers of wounded. About the English losses few details have yet been received. It is known however that Cameron, special correspondent of the London Daily Standard, and Herbert, special correspondent of the Morning Post, were killed. The place where the battle occurred is a slight distance beyond Shebacat wells.

Stewart's wound while not fatal is so serious that he will be disabled for the remainder of the present campaign. General Wolseley considers the deprivation of his services a national loss. He characterizes Stewart as "the ablest soldier and most distinguished commander he ever knew," and he recommends him to the queen's most favorable consideration. Lord St. Vincent of the artillery was among the British slain.

Stewart now holds a strongly fortified post at Gubat, not far from Metemneh, a place on the Nile half way between Berber and Khartoum. Opposite Gubat is a large island on which plenty of forage for horses and camels is easily obtainable. So strong is the position at Gubat that it is confidently asserted that the town can be held by a small garrison against any force which the rebels can [illegible] to attack it. The route across the desert from Gubat to Korti is securely held by the English. Colonel Sir Redvers Buller will be in command of this post. He left Korti to-day to assume the position.

The news of Stewart's movements since the battle of Abu Klea wells were brought to Korti by Captain Pigott. He left Gubat with dispatches Saturday last and reached Korti this morning.

The point where the battle of the 19th occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Stewart reached that point he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides and skirting it often within uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. When they began to surround him and press in upon him, he determined to abide the event. He ordered his men to dismount and form a zareba. This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during its construction rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained a hot fire from behind ambushes and such hiding places as they could find among the high grass. Their fire was very well directed and was most disastrous in effect upon the British troops. Twelve men were killed and forty others stricken down with ugly wounds and among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London Standard, and Mr. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post. General Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh. The work of making the zareba was about completed and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was the hollow square. It was formed in the following order: In front, the naval brigade and grenadier guards; on the right flank, Coldstream guards and Scots guards; on the left flank, mounted infantry; on the rear, the Sussex regiment and heavy camel corps. As soon as completed, the square advanced under steady ambush fire a distance of two miles. At this point the enemy began to move upon the square in two large sections. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved during the rebel charge. The English troops forming the assaulted front delivered a terrific fire aimed right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obstacles and interfered so seriously with the evenness necessary to the success of the onslaught that its centre line was brought to a standstill sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general movement threw the unimpeded parts of the line like ends of broken timber around the corners of the square, and the rebels so dispersed were simply cut to pieces. From this on the warfare was disastrous to the rebels, as, when the enemy's line was broken, the Arabs seemed to break up into bands, each of which waged war on its own account. A large company, mostly on horseback, went back to attack the zareba. This was garrisoned by a body of English soldiers, made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone forward in the square. Lord Charles Beresford was in command. He sustained the attack for two hours when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the attack upon the square only [illegible] men were killed and [illegible] wounded on the English side. Captain Norton worked [illegible] his front and his firing [illegible]. Stewart's force on leaving [illegible] wells [illegible] 2,000 picked fighters.

Later dispatches received at the war office show that Lord St. Vincent was not, as at first reported, killed in the battle fought in the desert on the 19th inst. He died from a wound received on the 17th at Abu Klea. Only two British officers were killed in the Zareba fight. The other dead were non-commissioned officers and privates.

During the advance of the main body of the British from the zareba the garrison left behind at that point kept up a heavy fire from their guns and rifles. An effort was made to erect small redoubts some fifty yards to the right of the zareba under protection of a steady fire from the zareba. During the erection of the redoubt one man was killed and three wounded. Lord Cochrane with forty men from the Life Guards and Scots Greys held the redoubt and maintained a heavy fire throughout the battle. They did much to repel the constant rushes of the enemy. The losses of the rebels are estimated at two thousand killed and wounded. Among the enemy were many slaves, several of whom have submitted to the British. They say that the Mahdi sent them from Khartoum.

OPERATIONS ON THE NILE.

The square reached the Nile at sunset Monday evening and encamped for the night. Early Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnoisance and destroyed some empty villages. The inhabitants had watched the military operations from a distance and afterwards retreated to Metemneh. The British then advanced through the villages around Metemneh. On Wednesday they made a reconnoisance and found Metemneh fairly well fortified. Shots were exchanged, but the rebels kept out of sight. The ground around is sandy with depressions full of grass and bushes, affording good cover. The prisoners state that the enemy came from Khartoum and that the force which attacked the British at Abu Klea was the advance guard.

It is reported the Mahdi is sending more troops and guns to Metemneh. On the 23rd General Wilson with a force of General Gordon's steamers, a number of black troops, two companies of mounted infantry and six guns bombarded Shendy two hours and almost completely destroyed the town, but the occupants, of whom there were few, appeared to be unwilling to surrender. The steamers afterwards returned to Gubat, where a number of forts are being erected. It is stated the Mahdi has a force of 6,000 around Khartoum. The total British loss including the loss at Abu Klea was 104 killed and 216 wounded. The enemy's loss was 3,000 killed and wounded.

General Earle telegraphs from Bihai Cataract, about twenty-two miles below Berti, as follows: "Rebels still occupy Berti and doubt whether we will fight them here or retire to Berber."

In the fight of the 19th inst., which occurred within three miles of the Nile, many British troops were in an almost fainting condition from lack of water. Colonel Sir Charles Wilson ordered a small detachment of cavalrymen to obtain a supply of water from the river by cutting their way through the enemy's forts. This dangerous movement was accompanied with less loss of life than might have been expected, and enough water was obtained to revive the troops and enable them to continue the attack.

UNFORTUNATE CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, January 28.—The astonishing mortality among the newspaper correspondents who accompanied General Stewart's force is one of the chief features of interest in to-day's news from the Soudan. Of five correspondents who started on the March from Gakdul to the Nile three have been killed or wounded. These killed were Colonel Burnaby, who [illegible] a special commission from the Morning Post, Cameron of the Daily Standard and Herbert of the regular staff of the Morning Post. The best known of these correspondents next to Col. Burnaby was J. A. Cameron who had a long and varied experience as a correspondent. Cameron was with Baker Pasha when that officer made his attempt to chastise El Mahdi. After the defeat of Hicks Pasha Cameron was missing some months after that, and was supposed to be dead. He had been captured and detained as a prisoner in El Mahdi's camp but he eventually made his escape.

Whitehall street was impassable to-night in the vicinity of the horse guards. An immense throng of people congregated there eagerly listening to every scrap of information that can be obtained from the Soudan. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post, whose death was reported to-day was shot dead during the fierce attack of the rebels while the British were erecting the zareba. Herbert was secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was governor-general of Canada. Herbert witnessed the battles of Tel-El-Kebir, El Teb and Tamai. He was severely wounded in the last named battle.

STEWART'S REWARD.

The queen sent a dispatch thanking Gen. Stewart and the troops for their bravery, condoling with them for their losses and promoting General Stewart to the rank of major-general.

CONDITION OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, January 28.—Wounded prisoners brought into the English lines say Metemneh is under command of a Frenchman. They are in a state that they consider the Mahdi's cause lost. It is reported the Mahdi is sending away all valuables. Spies report Osman Digna still determined to fight, and is even arming his women.

A FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, January 28.—The Francaise describes Stewart's march as the most adventurous and heroic of modern times.

The Egyptian Campaign.

LONDON, January 29.—General Wolseley telegraphed from Korti this morning that he had received reports from the surgeons at Gubat stating that Stewart was doing well. No attempt has been made to extract the bullet. The bullet entered the thigh and is now lodged in the region of the groin. The hospital for the wounded and disabled of Stewart's command is pitched on the banks of the Nile. All are housed in cosy tents, provided with comfortable beds obtained from the natives. In view of the many hardships and deprivations which the wounded men have had to suffer, and the almost constant moving they have been subjected to most of them are making wonderful progress towards recovery. In the cases of about two-thirds of the wounded the injuries are very bad. Among this class a great number of surgical operations are still necessary. As many as possible of the wounded have been sent back to Gakdul wells. Supplies in the vicinity of the post at Gubat are plentiful. The army will make no demand on their base of supplies as the natives continue bringing produce.

A dispatch received at Hamdab last night concerning the expedition which left there for Berber Monday last under General Earle states that the Black Watch and Staffordshire regiments arrived at Kobelle Abaz cataract, yesterday. Before reaching the cataract cavalry scouts two miles in advance exchanged fire with hostile natives. The Arabs made an attack but were soon driven back by the cavalry and camel corps. Soon after these two corps captured the village of Warag. A number of cattle and sheep were taken.

News concerning the operations of unfriendly Arabs along the Red sea continues to grow more serious. Massowah is almost in a state of siege with gloomy prospects of relief. The Arabs make attacks in force almost every night upon Suakim, and during the dark firing against the garrison is almost continual. The garrison has been greatly strengthened by the arrival of four hundred British troops. News has been received of a desperate attack upon the Gounda garrison in which one hundred of the garrison and eight hundred of the enemy were killed.

The London Outrage.

LONDON, January 27.—In some respects the panic produced by Saturday's events have really increased. Fears were entertained yesterday that the dynamiters meditated an attack upon the national arsenals and naval stations and they were placed under special watch. At Chatham dockyard the police kept afloat during the entire night. To-day instructions were issued to put a stop to all ingress at the tower. In the house of commons and Westminster hall even members and peers are refused admission. The entrance to the yard is closed, all public doors of the parliament buildings locked and barricades have been thrown across the hall at the top of the stair-case. The injured are all reported improving.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Solicitor Quinn has been engaged to defend Cunningham, now under arrest for complicity in Saturday's explosion. Ample money has been placed at the solicitor's disposal.

LONDON, January 27.—The Times continues its onslaught on Parnell with a stinging article which says Parnell's studied silence regarding the dynamite outrages can [illegible] his attempt to ignore Forster's indictment of the Phoenix park assassination. The Times assures Irish agitators that their present policy, murder and silence, will not pay. They will never succeed in coercing the house of commons into accepting a naked revolution by means of spoliation.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GANG.

PARIS, January 27.—The Gil Blas makes sensational statements about the London explosions. It declares positively that the authors of the explosions are the same men who made the dynamite attack on the London bridge and Gower Street railway station. The chief organizers of both plots, the Gil Blas asserts, have been for a long time past and are now employed in an English printing office in Paris and until a recent date lodged in St. Denis quarter of Paris, where they manufactured the infernal machines used in the [illegible] work. When everything was in readiness for the perpetration of the contemplated atrocities, picked men who were to lodge and set the machines departed separately and by different routes for London, each carrying one or more of the machines. This was six weeks ago. Gil Blas says no one of these conspirators speaks French, and no member of the entire band ever attended the anarchist meetings in Paris.

ILL FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 27.—The general impression here is that the explosions of Saturday have more seriously agitated America and Europe than England; and more especially London, where the people are now familiarized with them and treat them with more or less contempt. In the Fleet street discussion rooms, where current topics are nightly debated, the explosions themselves are scarcely mentioned, but the vigorous action of the United States in regard to dynamiters is warmly applauded. The recent discovery of dynamite in Librarian Funk's residence at Chicago is mentioned as showing that the United States themselves are equally concerned with England in putting an end to the outrages.

BIRMINGHAM, January 29.—Chamberlain, chairman of the board of trade, in a speech called upon Parnell to separate himself from the dynamiters, not by silence but by speech. The sentiment was received with prolonged cheers.

LONDON, January 29.—The garrison at Tynemouth has been specially ordered to search all visitors to the barracks and guard the entrance to the magazine. Shipping in the Tyne is watched to an unusual extent since the London explosions to prevent importation of dynamite.

LONDON, January 29.—The Times' Paris telegram says the object of the coming meeting of dynamite delegates in Paris is to propose terms of alliance with Fenian associations. Several extremists were anxious to form such a union. They are prepared to abandon the policy of making attacks upon public buildings, if Fenians will aid the dynamiters in directing their efforts towards the destruction of British war ships, and with that view it is proposed that ex-Head Centre Stephens shall be invited to attend the conference. It is also intended to move for the enactment of French laws against persecution of Irishmen in Paris by the Bourdier Montequet detective agency. It is also intended to discuss McDermott's conduct in remaining a spy in the British service. Leaders of the movement are aware of the whereabouts of McDermott, and it is threatened that they intend to offer a reward for his removal.

Newspaper Postage.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The house committee on post offices and post roads will favorably report a substitute for bills pending before it relative to reduction of newspaper postage from two cents to one cent per pound. The bill will provide that publications of the second class when sent by the publisher and from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers, or when sent from a news agent to actual subscribers or other news agents shall be entitled to transmission through the mail at one cent per pound, such postage to be prepaid.

Representative Morey, chairman of the committee, has prepared a report to accompany the bill. He says postage on second-class matter can justly be called a privilege tax paid by the publisher for permission to prosecute his business. The revenue derived from second-class matter is about 4 1-3 per cent of the whole, an inconsiderable proportion amounting in the last fiscal year to $1,-858,592. The proposition to reduce postage from two cents to one cent per pound does not mean reduction of this gross amount one-half. On the contrary, it is not certain that the revenue in total amount from second class matter would be reduced at all by the change. Under the present rate the government does all the business of transporting and handling second class matter on long and unprofitable hauls, and express companies do short or profitable hauls. Upon reduction of rates the government will do short hauls also, and the revenue will in the opinion of the committee be maintained and probably increased. There is no question that the tax as it now stands is a considerable burden upon the publishers which they cannot share with the general public who are the greatest beneficiaries of the service. Admitting the importance of newspapers and magazines generally, and more especially those devoted to arts and sciences, to particular industries, to religious and technical instruction, as great educators, and considering the great burden to the class engaged in this work upon whom the whole tax falls, and the little if any loss to the revenue of the country, the committee respectfully recommends the passage of the bill. A reduction in rate would enable papers to live that are struggling, and others to improve their facilities for gathering news. It would also induce correspondence, increasing first-class postage. The government of the Dominion of Canada in its enlightened treatment of this question carries newspapers and periodicals free, and by the terms of our postal treaty we carry the papers of Canada in the United States free.

Production of Gold.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The director of the mint is engaged in the preparation of his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1884. From the returns made from mints and assay offices it appears, he says, that contrary to his own expectation and general opinion, a greater amount of gold was obtained from the mines in the United States in 1884 than during the previous year. Reports from mints and assay offices of the deposits of gold and silver, which he caused to be verified by accounts, show that during the calendar year 1884, they received in gold of domestic production $30,897,167, nearly $8,000 more than the previous year, while deposits of foreign gold bullion were $1,[illegible]27,309; foreign coin, $6,328,922; jewelry, plate, etc., $1,799,-572, and United States gold coin, 3265,17[illegible]. Total, including deposits, $50,4[illegible]8,[illegible]48. Burchard says there can be no question but that nearly $31,600,000 in gold, as shown by the reports, were obtained from the mines of the United States during the last year. The description and character of the gold is apparent to the weigh clerk upon inspection, or is easily ascertained and generally the locality also whence received by inquiry or knowledge of the business of the depositor and is entered on the record. Secondly—Every ounce of the $50,000,000 in gold reported as received during the year is entered on the accounts and has been or must be paid by officers in charge of the institutions where it has been received. Thirdly—Deposits of foreign gold bullion exceeded its net import, $2,475,797, and although the deposits were less by nearly three millions of dollars than the imports of foreign gold coin, it was because that of the imports of the latter last November and December at the port of New York, amounting to nearly five millions dollars, only $68,[illegible]62 had up to the first of January been sent to the New York assay office, the remainder probably being held in New York perhaps awaiting export demand. It is improbable that foreign bullion could have been entered at the New York assay office as domestic gold. The director says, that no deductions should be made on that account from $30,800,000, reported as deposits of domestic gold bullion.

The Fire Record.

RONDOUT, N. Y., January 28.—In the fire last night the principal losers were the Sampson opera house, insured for $30,000; Sampson & [illegible]s, $2,000; Thomas Burke, $1,000; E. Sherer $7,000 on the hotel. The fire started in Sampson opera house and communicated to E. Sherer's hotel adjoining. Minor losses will run the total up to $50,000.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Evening Star building was partially burned this morning. The paper however is being published as usual and the loss will not exceed $25,000; fully covered by insurance.

WAUKESHA, Jan. 29.—Carroll College, one of the oldest colleges in Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire to-day together with the contents. Loss $[illegible]0,000; insurance $3,000.

Ashore in the Blizzard.

BOSTON, January 29.—A St. John's, N. B., special says: A telephone message from St. Martin's, thirty miles from here, states that the American three-master schooner Aracana, Captain Holmes, went ashore on Quaco reef at 2 p. m. to-day and became a total wreck. Four of the crew reached land, but three died soon after from cold and exposure. The survivor is in a bad condition and it is feared cannot live. Yesterday was a terrible day in the Bay of Fundy.

Washington Notes.

Members of the national board of trade called upon the president yesterday.

Confirmation—Wm. S. Steele of Pennsylvania, collector of the mint at Philadelphia.

Confirmations—Lucius H. Foote of California, minister to Corea; Samuel R. Franklin, rear admiral.

The senate committee adds $5,000 to the consular bill to meet expenses of introducing and extending American commerce in the Congo valley.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Money easy 1 to 1½, closing 1; prime paper 4½ to 6, sterling exchange weaker 4.83½, demand 4.87, governments generally firm, sales $200,000, fours reported at 122; railways firm; state securities dull. The stock market was more active to-day than for any previous day for a week and dealings throughout were attended with much spirit. There were a few slight reactions at intervals and a decline took place of 1¼ per cent in Northern Pacific preferred to 36½, but the general course of prices was upward and an advance of ¼ to 3½ per cent was established. Anthracite coal stocks were the most prominent features of speculation throughout the day and the second greatest improvement of these, Lackawanna, attracted the most attention and rose from 86¼ to 89¾. In Delaware & Hudson the advance was 6½, Jersey Central 2, and Morris & Essex 2. The sharp advance in these stocks received its impetus from the increased demand for coal and advance in prices by the Pennsylvania Coal company of 5 to 10 cents per ton, and also from the prospect that this action will be followed by the other companies. The next largest advance was in Manhattan Consolidated, which rose 2. The general market was firm but did not move up much until the last hour of business when the demand for stocks was more widely distributed and there was a rise of ¼ to 1½ per cent. Vanderbilts, grangers and Pacific stocks figuring conspicuously in the activity and improvements. The recommendation of a three per cent, sixty year funding scheme for Pacific roads by the senate judiciary committee, the restoration of east bound freight rates at Chicago, St. Louis and other western points and reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount which started a demand for stocks for London account during the afternoon, tended to stimulate the movement, which was also assisted by free purchases to cover short contracts.

3s	101¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	118¼	Erie	[illegible]
D & R. G.	8	Preferred	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	91⅛	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	90	Wells Fargo	[illegible]
Preferred	125	Ontario	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	12	Iron Silver	[illegible]
U. S. Express	50¼	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	58	Preferred	25
Northern Pacific	15¼	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	37⅝	Sutro	[illegible]

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado—Fair, warmer weather.

The death of Lord Thomas O'Hagan is hourly expected.

Nicholas Aragon, the noted desperado, is now safely lodged in Santa Fe jail.

The direct cable is broken 300 miles east of Nova Scotia. It is expected to be in working order next week.

A break is reported in the levee at Desoma, East Carroll parish, La., which will likely prove disastrous.

Two counterfeiters were arraigned in Denver yesterday and in default of bail lodged in the Arapahoe county jail.

C. P. Huntington of the Central Pacific road was yesterday elected member of the New York stock exchange.

The Paris Temps professes to know that the official report much understated the losses of the British at the battle of Abu Klea.

Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, and son of the prime minister, was married in Liverpool yesterday to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Dr. Wilson, a wealthy retired physician.

United Irishmen of Dublin denounce the recent dynamite outrages in London as the work of men who pretend to believe they can serve Ireland by carrying on a campaign against stone walls and stained glass.

The French government has ordered Admiral Courbet to rigorously enforce the right of search against every vessel flying a neutral flag and attempting to run the blockade of Formosa. All powers are notified.

Not a Reliable Firm

New York Times.

A man brought home some rat poison one evening. His mother-in-law mistook it for something else and ate a quantity of it. They had a terrific time that night, but the old lady's life was saved. "It was a close call," said the doctor the next morning; "she ate enough to kill a dozen persons, but fortunately the poison had been in stock a long time, and most of its strength had evaporated." Some months afterward the son-in-law was asked if Messrs. Poultice & Co. were reliable druggists to deal with. "I wouldn't recommend them," he said; "they swindled me once on some rat poison."

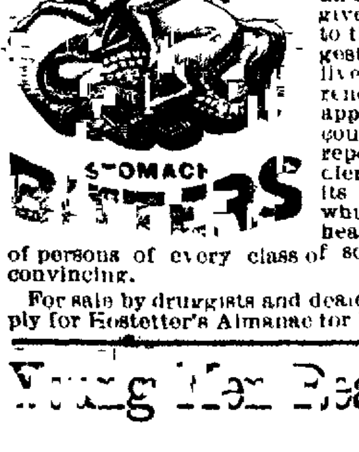
LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending January 28th, 1885.

Berber, Chas	Moody, Lina
Barnet, Mrs M	Robertson, Jackson E
Callahan, C	Scott, Sarah
Denna, John	Smith, David M
Jones, Mrs Eliza A	Wright, Mrs M P

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the ailing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society are most convincing.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885. dwb-[illegible]-pl

Young Men Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

dwb-6-ly

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

F. L. MARTIN, President.

wa-[illegible]-5

Colorado Springs, Jan. 10, '85.

A NEW BOOK

—BY—

President Porter.

THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE

Theoretical and practical. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., president of Yale college, author of "The Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," "Books and Reading," etc. 1 vol., 8vo., $3.00.

President Porter's book has a wider scope than most similar treatises have allowed themselves, but the increased attention given of late to this study, and the remarkable quickening of thought consequent upon the publication by several very able writers, of views more or less at variance with the long-established principles of moral science, have rendered necessary a fuller and more complete discussion of topics. In every respect President Porter's work is abreast of the time, and it leaves no controverted point undefended.

A NEW BOOK BY PROF. RAWLINSON.

Egypt and Babylon.

From Sacred and Profane Sources. By GEO. RAWLINSON, M. A., Professor of Ancient History, Oxford. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.50.

Professor Rawlinson has done more than any other writer, perhaps, to popularize, for the benefit of English and American students of the Bible, the results of the learning and research of those who are bringing to light the records of the past as found in the hieroglyphic and cuneiform inscriptions and in the ancient writings of the Greek and Roman record. But he has written nothing more instructive and significant than this little book, which takes up consecutively every reference in Europe and Babylon in the New Testament, illustrating and lighting out the Scripture accounts from profane sources.

A NEW EDITION OF MARION HARLAND'S

Eve's Daughters;

Or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother, by the author of "Common Sense in the Household Series," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

"I am glad to see that your counsel to your sex is marked by discretion and based on knowledge of the complex elements of the problem you have to deal with. It is needful and will be useful in coming from a woman who knows what she is talking about."—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"A treasure-house high beyond precedent."—London World.

The Correspondence and Diaries of the Late John Wilson Croker,

Secretary to the Admiralty from 1809 to 1830, etc. Edited by Louis J. Jennings. With portrait. 2 vols., 8vo., $6.00.

The most noteworthy English Memoirs of the first half of the XIXth Century, forming an invaluable record of English and Continental politics, literature, society, and famous personages, as observed during Croker's political life and his long association with the Quarterly Review. Among the most remarkable features of these papers are: A series of Conversations with the Duke of Wellington (taken down by Mr. Croker immediately after their occurrence), giving his own impression of his battles, his opinions of Napoleon, anecdotes, etc.; besides a large number of Wellington's letters of equal value. Personal recollections of George IV, as given by him to Mr. Croker; a very intimate Correspondence with Sir Robert Peel, covering thirty years of English politics.

"Since the Greville Memoirs saw the light, no documents have been published so rich in material for the political history of England during the first half of this century."—N. Y. Sun.

"Altogether this [illegible] regarded as among the most valuable and readable contributions which have yet been made towards a foundation of the political history of this country during the first fifty years of the present century."—Saturday Review.

For those who desire to keep informed concerning current literary matters, and who want their information in a compact shape The Book Buyer, a monthly literary journal, was started a year ago. The price is 50 cents per annum. Send for a specimen copy to the publishers.

These books are for sale by all booksellers or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

THE CENTURY

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the war for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the federal and the confederate sides—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,

written by the confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparations of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS,

author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, E. H., Julian Hawthorne, and others equally well known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etching, and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

THE NEW NORTHWEST,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieutenant Schwatka, Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ontario, and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art, sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on churches, city and country houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, jr., will describe

PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINING,

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways, several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

The Century Co.

Publishers, New York City.

From Saturday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Some Facts of Interest to the Public.

BOSTON, January 14, 1885.

At a meeting of the directors of the American College and Education society held today, the following statement concerning Colorado college was unanimously adopted, and its publication authorized, to wit:

The condition of Colorado college and the state of its financial affairs have been fully set before us, and being known also with great minuteness and exactness of detail to a portion of the members of this board, these things may be confidently stated concerning the college.

1. It is needed. There is a reason for its existence in the place where it is. It was the first college in the Rocky Mountain region, and it is now the only college closely connected with our work in the great state in which it is planted—a state significantly situated with respect to the neighboring territories of Utah and New Mexico. Its location at Colorado Springs is in all respects admirable, and none better could possibly be had.

2. It has done, and is doing, an effective work as a Christian college. It has a good board of instructors and a good body of students, and we are assured that the character of its students and the quality of work wrought upon them and by them, were never better than now. It must not be suffered that this agency, thus needful and efficient, should be broken off in its working.

3. It is in great embarrassment financially, and is in danger of being crippled in its usefulness, or even, possibly, of being utterly ruined. As to the occasion of these embarrassments, it must suffice to say that they are due to very serious errors of management, which can never be repeated. As to the extent and nature of them, they have not prevented the application to the legitimate work of the college of the sums collected from our churches to that end, upon which work a much larger amount than the total of these collections has been expended. The individual losses incurred, or likely to be met with, so far as concerns any responsibility directly of the college itself, have fallen mainly upon a small number of persons, friends, mostly, of the are present, or members of the board of trust, or persons closely associated with them; and these same persons are now making strenuous and hopeful efforts, at further cost to themselves, to repair the injuries inflicted upon the college, and to restore its financial soundness.

4. Assistance toward this specific end of relieving financial embarrassments, by restoration of credit, and by the placing of the college with its central and vital properties in a secure position, is not now sought for through miscellaneous collections from the general Christian public, but only by special and distinctive presentation of the case to individual men, before whom all particulars will be fully laid, as any may desire.

5. Considerable sums of money are needed for the payment of persons now actually employed in the work of teaching. The necessity is most pressing and imperative, since these persons cannot live, nor the life of the college be maintained, if this want is not promptly met.

All sums collected or received from any source, concerning which no different distinct provision has been made, will be turned at once and wholly to this use in payment for instruction, and the effort thus made for the preservation and upholding of this Christian institution we approve and indorse, and we most earnestly commend it to the wise, liberal, and practical consideration of our churches and of all Christian men.

Contributions may be sent to C. M. Gordon, esq., treasurer, or Rev. A. Hamilton, secretary, of the American college and Education society, 10 Congregational house, Boston, or to Prof. Geo. N. Marden, of Colorado college, 15 Fremont Place, Boston, this last-named gentleman being specially appointed to the work of collection, and he alone, of any connected, or lately connected, with the college faculty, being authorized to receive moneys in behalf of the college.

Signed … A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

G. S. Holmes has gone to Larned, Kansas, on business.

The Thunderbolt from the east was nine hours late yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Peebles left for his ranch at Big Springs yesterday.

Captain Wm. Anderson went north on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

George St… left for Las Animas last night on the Leadville express.

Superintendent W. W. Borst went north on the Salt Lake train last night.

W. Squires and wife came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Go to the opera house tonight and see Donna Madixxa as "Cora in Article 47."

C. … Parsons, passenger agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, is registered at The Antlers.

Representative Campbell is down from Denver and will probably remain over Sunday.

N. G. Acee, Mrs. C. T. Acee and Mrs. … Bacom went to Denver on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Mrs. George Aux and Mrs. E. S. Bumstead went to Denver on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

Architects are drafting plans for the residence of Dr. Adams which is to be erected on Cascade avenue.

Manitou as well as Colorado Springs contemplates considerable of a boom during the coming spring and summer.

Mrs. E. Q. Peck and Mrs. Mary Foster will celebrate their fiftieth birthday anniversary at the residence of the former.

A pair of blankets that had been hung upon the railing in front of Fairley Bros.' store were stolen last night by some sneak thief.

Mr. W. T. Fairfax and wife are now on their way to Dakota, where they will visit his brother and then return to Colorado Springs for permanent residence.

It is reported that the patents spoken of in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE convey title not to silver and gold but manganese, a mineral equally as valuable and a very scarce article.

Mr. and Mrs. … O. Pourtales feel very happy over the arrival in the family of another son. There were fervent prayers for a girl, but in this instance the boys predominate.

It is claimed that a wooden building is being erected within the fire limits contrary to the city ordinance. Had not the city officials better look into the matter?

Mr. James McLean has disposed of his restaurant to Mr. A. … Beebee who has already taken possession and will carry on the business at the old stand on Pike's Peak avenue.

Delegates to the silver convention, which will be held at Denver on next Wednesday, the 28th inst., can obtain tickets over the Denver & Rio Grande for $3.25 for the round trip, selling days January 26th and 27th, good to return until February 1st.

Auditor E. … Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends us the following statement of the approximate earnings of that line for the third week of January:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$ 6,6.5	$ 207,526
Passenger	12,781	39,0.0
Express	1,690	15,824
U. S. Mails	2,4.1	7,290
Miscellaneous	400	900
Total, 1885	$ 86,.0.	$ 270,480
Total, 1884	$ 91,7..	$ 273,7..
Decrease	5,1..	3,3..
Per cent decrease	8 .-100	1 21-100

Real Estate Transfers

E. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the past week, amounting to $ 9,351 91-100, besides a number of transfers in which the consideration was nominal, also … United States patents to 6,90. 42-100 acres of land. For particulars see the following list:

CITY PROPERTY.

G. W. Kimes to J. … Bacon, 340x90 feet in n w qr of n w qr of sec 8, tp 14, s r 66, w	$ 400
C. … Ware, jr, to … Bacon, and on west side of Cascade ave, between San Rafael and … Santa … sts, also … lot 24, … Russ Wood's add	2,400
F. … Jones to D. W. Cauffman, lot …, blk 264, add 1	700
W. … Bacon, jr, to … Bacon, lots 15 and 19, Gen … G. Thomas' add	84 41
… S Wolfe and Channing Sweet to … Brann, lot 4 and w … of lot 3, blk 260, add …	..50
A. … Clarence to D. W. Cauffman, 24, blk 205, nominal.	
Margaret P. Woods to A. Brown, lot 4 and n 8¼ ft, lot 5, blk 51, nominal.	
Margaret P. Woods to A. … Lawton, lot 1, blk 105, add 1, nominal.	
Margaret P. Woods to A. … Lawton, lts 17 and 18 Tenney's sub of pt of blk 215, add 1, and s 2.0 … w … lot, blk 219, add … nominal.	
Mary … Kennedy to … G. Montague, lts 4 and 5, … Wolfe's sub of blk 245, except 50 ft on … side … nominal.	
Mary A. Griffin to … Giberson, s 88 ft of e 50 ft of lts 9 and 10 add 1	2,000
National Land and Improvement Co., to … C. Winne, w 75 ft of lts 13 and 14, and w 50 ft lt 12, blk 8, add 5	310

COLORADO CITY.

Anthony Bott to J. C. Hunter, lts 8, 10, 22, 24 and 26, blk 112, lts 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 30 and 32, blk 149, also lts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 32, blk 150.	170
… J. Jackson to … W. Ash, lot 20, blk 1.4	250

MANITOU.

Colorado Springs company to Lucius Sawyer, lot 20, blk …	.50
Lucy A. Pomeroy to … Drake, lot 1, blk 2, Hulbert's sub of … pt of blk A also 10 ft fronting Grand ave	6000

FOUNTAIN.

Channing Sweet to … Rhodes, lot … and … of lot …, blk 2	40

COUNTY.

… Bennett to W. A. Bennett, and in ne qr of sec 5, tp 11, s r 67, w, also land in sec 4, tp …, s r 67, w	5000
… Bennett to W. A. Bennett se qr of se qr of sec 32, and sw qr of sec 33, s ht of nw qr of sec 3., s hf of ne qr of sec 33, sw qr of nw qr of sec 34, tp 10 r 67 w	3,000
Wm. Burgess to Adaline A. Burgess s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec 23, tp 12 s r 267 w, nominal.	
… McFerran to Isaac Sewell n hf of sw qr and n hf of se qr of sec 10, tp 13 s r 67 w	725

U. S. PATENTS.

U. S. to Bernard Gilpin, jr., 560 acres.
U. S. to Bernard Gilpin, jr., 400 acres.
U. S. to Bernard Gilpin, jr., 320 acres.
U. S. to John Be…, 160 acres.
U. S. to Francis B. …, 40 acres.
U. S. to Francis B. …, 40 acres.
U. S. to Francis B. …, 560 acres.
U. S. to Francis B. …, 200 acres.
U. S. to Alfred Hutchins, 40 acres.
U. S. to Alfred Hutchins, 409 48 100 acres.
U. S. to Alfred Hutchins, 160 acres.
U. S. to … W. Clark, 80 acres.
U. S. to M. … Mayer, 80 acres.
U. S. to E. D. Lawson, 61 18 100 acres.
U. S. to E. D. Lawson, 200 acres.
U. S. to … E. Love, 80 acres.
U. S. to G. A. Lovelace, 60 acres.
U. S. to P. … McNeil, 160 acres.
U. S. to P. … McNeil, … 20 acres.
U. S. to A. A. McGovney, 40 acres.
U. S. to … G. McConnell, 80 acres.
U. S. to W. T. Dumo, …0 acres.
U. S. to E. A. Low, 160 acres.
U. S. to S. … Womack, 60 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 120 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 345 68 100 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 200 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 280 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 240 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, …20 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, …20 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 40 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 80 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 154 88 100 acres.
U. S. to W. M. Strickler, 200 acres.
U. S. to … as Shanas, 79 16-100 acres.
U. S. to … as Shanas, 80 acres.
U. S. to W. B. Ross, 122 8.-100.
U. S. to E. Smith, 80 acres.
U. S. to W. … Reed, 160 acres.
U. S. to W. … Reed, 160 acres.
U. S. to Louis Rolfs, 160 acres.
U. S. to A. B. Whitmore, 140 acres.
U. S. to … B. Walker, 20 93-100 acres.
U. S. to A. B. Whitmore, 40 acres.

MINING PATENTS.

U. S. to D. … Harris, Rio Grande lode.
U. S. to D. … Harris, Manganese lode.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock was the time set for the trial of the cases against Messrs. Stockbridge and Massey for a violation of the liquor ordinance. The defendants appeared in court represented by their attorney, Judge Williams, and appealed for a change of venue to Justice Dixey. Justice Fees granted the change and two o'clock was the time set for appearance before Mr. Dixey by which time it was thought the transfer of papers could be made. At two o'clock appearance was made before Justice Dixey but as the papers had not been transferred a continuance was taken until Monday afternoon at two o'clock on the filing of a written stipulation signed by City Attorney Bentley and Judge Williams. No costs have yet been paid in Justice Fees' court for the change of venue and no transcript will be made until they are.

Mardi-Gras in Mobile.

Fifty-five years ago, in the heart of Mobile, were born those mystic rites of mummery, that have lived on since in yearly growing beauty; which have been the model and exemplar for those of New Orleans, Memphis, Baltimore, and other cities, and which give Mobile patent to rank "Mother of Mystics."

The coming carnival on the 16th and 17th of February will be witnessed by thousands from far greater distance than heretofore; attracted by the New Orleans exposition and the Mobile …, and its fair to be more full of new dazzling beauty, elegant in design and glittering in splendor, than ever before known in the long time celebrity of the Gulf city carnivals.

A ready … Felix, sublime emperor of the empire of joy, has spoken, and his children of the carnival kingdom of Kor, are bidden to receive him as beseems his state; and to bear him through the streets of his capital to carnival. The Order of K. O. R. has proved its taste by generous display, in many a carnival passed, while for the last two, however, … the day pageant has fallen upon its capable shoulders.

Later on that "Day of Joy," the Order of Myths and the Mystic … ants will be mixing it one blaze of light and color and beauty, in their separate parades. Both have achieved their fame for original conception and … tant execution, year by year, and the mystic monograms of O. O. M. and … M. are as household words with visitors from neighboring states.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. D. W. Page of Chicago was registered at The Antlers yesterday.

Hon. C. W. Barker is down from Denver and will remain over Sunday.

David Stoneman came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Mr. Edward Clayburgh and wife and Donna Madixxa are registered at The Antlers.

Rev. Dr. Blackwell preaches in the Presbyterian church today, morning and evening.

Mrs. George Aux and Mrs. E. S. Bumstead came down from Denver on the Salt Lake train.

C. … Parsons, general passenger agent of the A., T. & S. F., went north on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

A. Sagendorf came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation to spend Sunday with his family.

Copies of all bills introduced in both the house and senate can be found on file at the county clerk's office.

A marriage license was yesterday issued to … Stoltner and Miss Fannie Hopkins both of Fountain in this county.

Traveling Freight and Claim Agent Kittredge, of the Union Pacific, went to Denver on the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. S. … Ross, formerly a resident of this city, at Denver.

Mrs. M. Atkins, daughter and mother, Mrs. Hutton, who have been stopping at The Antlers for the past three months, left on the Thunderbolt for Tucson, Arizona, yesterday.

Among the coming attractions at the opera house can be mentioned Rose Eytinge, Academy … company, Minnie Palmer, W. J. Sheridan, … Raymond, Barry and Fay and Thatcher, Primrose and West.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 50°, the lowest 6°, and the velocity of the wind 225 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 23.5° and the mean barometer 23.969 inches.

A freight train which passed south shortly before noon yesterday snapped one of the trusses of bridge No. 64 just north of Colorado Springs, in consequence of which the south-bound Thunderbolt was delayed three hours and the north bound about two hours.

From Tuesday's Daily.

C. … … returned to his ranch yesterday.

Captain … M. Givens came in from his ranch yesterday.

A. … Kracaw and G. … Elliott, of Elbert, were in the city Sunday.

Mr. A. Sagendorf spent Sunday in Colorado Springs with his family.

Henry E. Sprague, president of the C. C. & … Co., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. … Kirk is able to be out again after a severe wrestling match with asthma.

… G. Wells and T. W. Wright came up from the southern part of the state yesterday.

Mr. Sam Caldwell is down from Denver where he has been for the past two weeks or more.

Hon. Irving Howbert and Receiver W. S. Jackson went north yesterday on the Denver accommodation.

Rev. W. S. Rudolph and wife came up from Gunnison yesterday. They are visiting … Wilson and family.

There was a special meeting of the W. S. Jackson Hose company at the company's rooms in the city hall last night.

Mr. C. B. Wilson, who was formerly mailing clerk in the postoffice here, afterward route agent on the Denver & Rio Grande, and more recently in the railway service at St. Louis is in the city. He has been having a serious attack of sickness.

The blankets stolen from the front of Fairley Bros.' store on Friday night have been recovered and the thief has been placed under arrest.

Mrs. W. A. Smith and children and Miss Estella Smith left on the Thunderbolt Sunday for Larned, Kansas, on a visit to relatives.

Hon. … K. Robinson of Crested Butte was among the arrivals at The Antlers on Sunday. He was still in the city yesterday.

A local dramatic performance will probably take place at the opera house some time next month for the benefit of Colorado college.

Mr. George T. Cook, who has been at work in the GAZETTE job room for some time past, left yesterday for New Mexico, thence to southern California.

A baby a few weeks old was left on the steps of Alderman Jones' house last night. The Rev. Mr. Arundel kindly took the child to his home where it is cared for temporarily.

Mr. F. M. Doucha, formerly of the firm of Doucha & Bell, has gone to Denver where he will probably locate in business, he having been offered a good opportunity there.

The Creole company left for New York on Sunday afternoon where they will play a week's engagement and then go to Texas. In the meantime the company will be reorganized.

Both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans railways will sell round trip tickets to delegates attending the silver convention at Denver tomorrow for $3.25, the round trip selling days January 26th and 27th, good to return until February 1, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.55 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
" 4. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 9.55 a. m.
No. 33— " 2.15 p. m.	No. 34— " 11.55 a. m.
No. 35— " 7.05 p. m.	No. 36— " 5.50 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.30 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.
" "	1.45 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.
GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. O.	3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.
" "	5.40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m.
" "	2.20 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	12.10 p. m.
" "	6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	5.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days ... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

BUSINESS LOCALS

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society are most convincing.

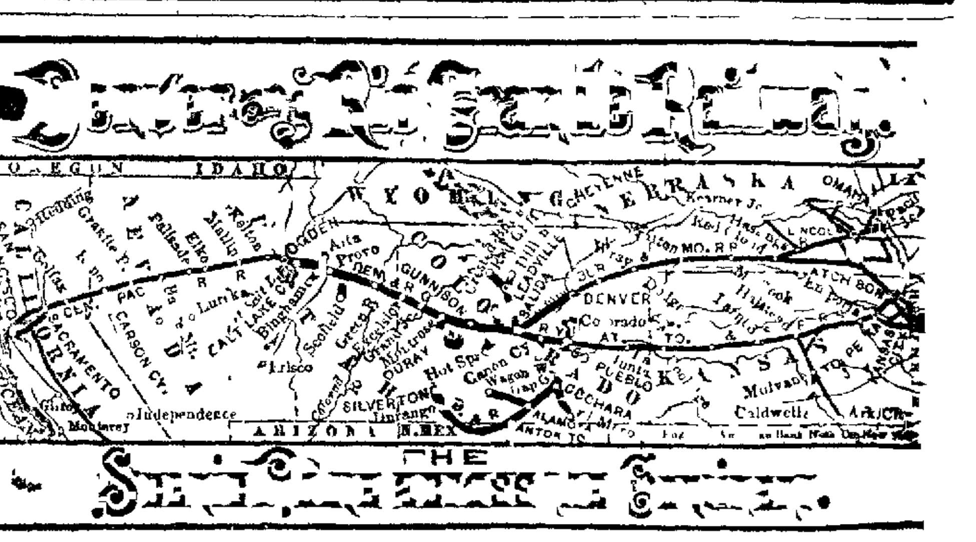
For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885. (wh-1-pl

SODA WATER.

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS,
First avenue, 26th and 27th sts., New York.
w…3m*

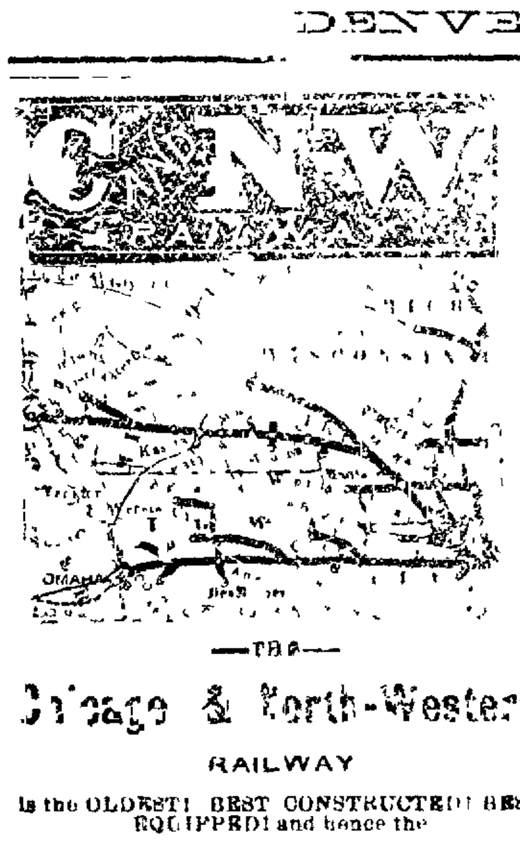


Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and Kansas City;
Magnificent Coaches, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
AND FAST TIME.

E. E. RICKER,	A. S. HUGHES,	S. K. HOOPER,
General Superintendent	Traffic Manager	General Pass. and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.



—THE—

Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

It is the short line and best route between

Council Bluffs

AND

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points East, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. W. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Agent.

The Buyers' Guide is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
wm,6 ly

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

F. L. MARTIN,	
wa 17 5	President

Colorado Springs, Jan 10, '85.

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Paints, Oils and Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wa-10 tf

$200 Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. wo 5 y.

CHICAGO

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the [illegible] to all the summer resorts of [illegible] North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for [illegible] better accommodations and [illegible] than any of its competitors [illegible] class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

[illegible] Nebraska, [illegible] Northwest, [illegible] tickets [illegible] on sale at the [illegible] General Passenger [illegible]

THE INVALID

[illegible]

THE CAPITALIST

[illegible]

F. CHANDLER,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS—IOWA—MISSOURI

C. E. LAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
k-3 tf

Notice to Non-Resident Heirs-at-Law and Non-Resident Executor.

To … Colorado to Esther S. Hopkins residing at Haddonfield, state of New Jersey … heir at law of Frederic H. Sharpless … and William Hacker, of Pennsylvania, one of the executors named in the will of said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased.

You are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, was presented to the county court of El Paso county Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased by Henry L. B. Wills one of the executors named therein who resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1884 that it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Frederic H. Sharpless died possessed of certain real and personal property consisting chiefly of lots number five and six in Charles Hallowell's trust … subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve, addition number one, and the north half of lot number one, in block number two hundred and three, addition number one in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado also certain real estate in the town of Crested Butte Gunnison county, Colorado, and ten thousand dollars worth of personal property. All of said real and personal estate estimated to be worth about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. That said instrument bears no date and is signed by Charles L. Zobrist and Charles A. Hendrickson as subscribing witnesses; the due execution thereof by the said testator. That said instrument bequeaths unto Esther S. Hopkins … all silver and plated ware and to Henry L. B. Wills all books and pictures and to Lucy Josephine Follett all the rest and residue of the estate of which the said Frederic H. Sharpless died seized and possessed. That the said Henry L. B. Wills and William Hacker are nominated and appointed in and by the said will as the executors thereof. You, the said Esther S. Hopkins and William Hacker are therefore notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs on Monday, February 23 A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument to attend the probate thereof and show cause if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31, 1884

[SEAL]	E. A. COLBURN,

Judge of the County Court, El Paso County, Colorado.

CAMPBELL & MCINTYRE, Attorneys.

wa-…

Young Men Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

(w5…